GREAT



THE RESULT.

After a Careful Revision of the Returns

Cleveland Gets 1460 Plurality in New York,

Which Settles His Election as President.

Final Struggles of a Party of the Past.

Republicans Frantically Crying Fraud.

Blaine Still Blindly Chasing an Ignis. Fatuus.

The Republicans Probably

Demand an Official Count of the Votes.

NEW YORK, 3 a. m., November 8 .- The very latest figures of the Associated press, on which the Blaine men have been hanging by a thread for two days, really shows that Grover Cleveland has undoubtedly carried New York State. A careful review of the figures "by districts," as furnished by the Associated Press agents, corrected by returns received during the day to bring the record down to this time, makes the total vote of the State as fol-

For Cleveland, - - 559,886 For Blaine, - - 558,426

Cleveland's Plurality, 1,460 There are 18 districts from which returns are

still behind or questioned. These in 1880 gave Garfield a plurality of 736. The counties in which the lacking districts are located are Essex' Madison, Saratoga, Sullivan and Ulster.

From this it appears, even if Blaine gets as many plurality as Garfield had, Cleveland still has 724 plurality. As Cleveland has gained thus far pretty evenly all over the State the Associated Press really agrees substantially with the Sun and

THE SUN'S FIGURES WILL STAND Unless Next Tuesday's Canvass Shall Prove

NEW YORK, November 8 .- Our figures, many times revised, give Cleveland 1200 plurality. They will not be changed unless errors, now unknown, are detected in the official canvass next

Them Erroneons.

count is necessary to determine whether Blaine or Cleveland has carried New York. NEW YORK TIMES.

REPUBLICAN FIGURES SHOW IT. Their Statement of County Pluralities Gives

a Cleveland Margin of 1063. ALBANY, November 8.-In Republican quarters it is claimed that the following are the pluralities in the counties named, instead of the figures given from Democratic sources last night, which showed Cleveland's plurality in the State to be 1218:

PLURALIT	Y.	
	Blaine.	Cleveland
Broome	1402	
Chemung	479	
Chenango	1052	****
Clinton	824	
Calumbia	570	
Cortland	1264	****
Delaware	968	****
Dutchess	1025	****
Erie	1400	****
Essex	1773	
Fulton and Hamilton	1053	
Herkimer	800	***
Jefferson	1948	** 184
KingsLivingston	*******	15,431
Livingston	1148	****
Madison		40 000
New York		43,226
NiagaraOnondaga		319
Onondaga	3726	****
Orange	127	****
Oswego	2542	436
Otsego		400
Putnam	577	1,922
Queens,	:	1,022
Rensselaer. Saratoga	349	
Saratoga	2044	1.867
Schonarie		318
Seneca		503
Suffolk		003
Ulster	0115	
Washington		1.388
Westchester		
This makes Cleveland's plu	irality 10	63.

Kings County Revised.

BROOKLYN, November 8.-A revision of the figures at police headquarters today on the electoral ticket in Kings county shows the total vote: Cleveland, 69,248; Blame, 53,514; leaving a majority for Cleveland of 15,734.

Blaine Anticipated Defeat.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Sun states that it is susceptible of proof that Mr. Blaine, before he left New York last Saturday, said he did not believe he would be elected, and he did not be-heve he would get New York.

DYING HARD.

Useless Devices of the Republicans to Capture the State of New York-Their Last Grip on Power Fast Relaxing-Besten by Their Own Figuring, They Raise the Unavailing Cry of Fraud.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- The Republicans are doing their utmost to so vitiate the returns in certain portions of this State that with the votes of these districts left out they will have a ma-

Committee this morning that in Long Island City, Queens county, where the Democrats have a majority of 1800, 600 more votes were cast than there were voters registered. They also say that in Kingston, Uister county, ninety-four more votes were polled than there were voters registered.

There is not the slightest doubt in the world that Governor Cleveland has a piurality in this State ranging from 1200 to 1800, and all attempts to reduce the minimum figure will be resisted by the Democrats to the last.

It is preposterous to imagine that 600 votes could be counted over and above the number of voters registered, unless it was done by collusion of the Republican supervisors. Six hundred bal-lots make a pretty large pile, and the Democratic National Committee laugh at the Republicans' as-sertion. According to the Republican authority in this State, there is no going behind the returns, and the Democrats say that, if the Republicans do not now stand by them, then there will be trouble. The Associated Press, when the returns were coming in on Wednesday, and they were giving Blaine a plurality, while the returns of the Democrats were giving the State to Cleveland, said that two systems of counting were being used; that their figures were correct; that when the two came to be compared it would be seen that the Associated Press returns were made on the correct basis, and that Blaine's plurality

last night and make a recount, it was found that their own system gave Cleveland a plurality of 1640, almost twice as much as the alleged faulty system had given to Cleveland before it was found not to be wrong. The Democrats are having a good laugh over this, and the Republicans are correspondingly depressed, for they thought it certain, at least those not on the inside did, that the Associated Press would declare a plurality for Blaine, but they could not go behind the returns, and the Tribune in its fourth column this morning gives the Associated Press a great deal of fulsome praise for their impartial manner of counting the returns, and on the fifth column, in a postscript issued several nours after the regular edition, they say that the Associated Press is very likely to have made some errors, and, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, say that the controversy is by no means ended; that the missing counties "may" give Blaine enough to overcome the Democratic plurality, and that if they do not, then the Republican National Committee will insist upon an official count.

In the meantime, acting upon the cue telegraphed them by Mr. Blaine to detect frauds, they will take means to have the votes of Democratiq townships and districts thrown out, on charges that they did not open on time, that they closed too early, that there was false registration, that more people voted than were registered, and multifarious other back-door means of getting into the official count in such a way as to eventable require the State. But the people morning gives the Associated Press a great deal of

tifarious other back-toor means of getting into the official count in such a way as to eventually capture the State. But the people of this city will not stand it. They are worked up to a boiling point now by the threatening claims of the Republicans, and the very apparent fraudulent claims they are making. The vote still stands as announced this morning by the Associated Press; that is, 1640 plurality for Cleveland, giving him the State and the presidency. But the Republicans will not admit it; they are dying hard.

ITS LAST GASP.

Final Struggle of a Party of the Past-Republicans Frantically Crying Fraud-Counter-Charges Which They Must An-

NEW YORK, November 8.—The political horizon around the up-town headquarters had cleared greatly this morning, although the appearance of the National Republican Committee rooms appeared gloomy. The carpet had been removed, the furniture piled up, and the outer doors closed. A number of persons gathered on the steps of the house and on the walk. Messrs. Elkius, Fessenden and others of the committee gathered in one of the rooms, and in reply to all inquiries sent word that no one could possibly be seen.

At the National Democratic Committee rooms, on the contrary, everything was open and bright. The parlors were filled with enthusiastic Democrats who came to exchange congratulations, compare notes and look for a further increase in the majority for the electoral ticket. As a matter of fact, nothing did come during the forenoon. and the members of the committee remained quietly resting in their position of vantage while not relaxing for a moment their watch upon the

It was said that the Republican committee admitted that Cleveland had received a majority of the votes in New York, but that a large number



PRESIDENTIAL RACE

ENDED.

GROVER CLEVELAND REACHES THE WIRE WITH A GOOD LEAD AND A SOLID MAJORITY.

made on which to rest the claims now put forward by the Republicans. Whatever the action of the National Republican Committee, the members of the National Democratic Committee express themselves as fully able to meet and cope with it.

The Republican National Committee tonight announces that it has received advices of fifteen

distinct cases of fraud in the interior of this State. Messrs. Barlow, Miller, Stickney, Vanderpoel and Stetson, counsel for the Democratic National Committee, completed the canvass of the twenty-fourth assembly district this afternoon and went directly to the Hoffman House, where they have quarters, until the settlement of the result of the election in New York.

Mr. Miller said that the figures obtained were the same they afready had, no discrepancies of

give the exact totals, as many assembly districted and not been footed, and not been footed, and not been footed. give the exact totals, as many assembly districts had not been footed, and could not be until the committee reached its quarters.

John J. O'Brien, asserted that it would be found, when the additions were made, that the total would reach a majority of only 42,830 for Cleveland, and not 43,226, Mr. French's figures, a loss of 596 votes on present Democratic clair s. This was because the election bureau returns were used by the committee as talkes to the "canvassers' statement," which Mr. French trustee soicly to the semi-official, but inaccurate, police returns, which were not tallied in any way.

The streets this evening are devoid of crowds and people are going about their business as if an election had never occurred. The papers have long since ceased to post builetins, and the reaction from the excitement of the past few days is reflected in the sober manner in which the people demean themselves. The idea of any popular outbreak is ridiculed on all stges.

Mr. Blaine's Familiars Take Their Medicine With Bad Grace-Still Claiming

New York.

Augusta, Me., November 8,-James G. Blaine is far from a well man. He is, however. n very much better condition physically than he was a few days ago. He still clings to a hope that, in some manner, the vote of New York can be counted for him. vote of New York can be counted for him. He had a consultation last night with local political magnates headed by Joe Manley, who accompanied Blame on his recent starring trip, and something was discussed which left a ray of hope within them. There is not one of them today who will concede defeat as certain, and only one or two who concede that it is even probable. Mr. Blaine, through his private secretary, claims this: That in a State casting so many votes as New York that errors must of necessity occur; that these errors are fully as llable to be in his favor as in Cleveland's; and that, until the official count is fairly and honestly made, he shall continue to believe he has honestly made, he shall continue to believe he has honestly received the majority of votes cast in New York State; that after an honest and careful count if it is proven that Cleveland has the most he has confidence that the Republican party will accept their defeat with as much grace as possible. He does not believe the Associated Press has full and complete returns, and he does believe that the claims of the National Republican Committee are bordestly made, and his advices at 12 o'clock today are that he has 1000 or more votes than Cleveland in New York, and he therefore shall continue to consider himself elected until the official count is made. A most significant straw has just appeared, one of the post-office officials in this city has placed a bet within an hour that Blaine will be next the president, This shows how confident they are. The Democrats here are wild with entinusiasm, and have kept up a constant celebration since Thursday. Today at noon they commenced firing cannon, ringing bells, and several enthusiastic Democrats who have steam whistles opened them and tied them open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The result can be imagined. He had a consultation last night with local politi-

ASKING A RECOUNT.

They Want New York, Monestly if Possi-

ble, if Not, Then the Other Way. The Commercial Advertiser says: "It seems to be generally agreed today by law-abiding citizens that the official vote must be waited for before the that the official vote must be waited for before the question, 'Who carried New York?' can be settled. There is no disposition on the part of Republicans to deny the claims advanced by the Democrats. The Republican position is thus simply stated: The largest vote ever cast in New York has been polled; it exceeds 1,500,000,001,001 of this immense number of ballots deposited in the thousands of boxes in the sixty counties of the State it is contended that a plurality of less than 1500 votes has been given. Mr. Blaine's friends do not claim an excess of that figure, nor do Mr. Cleveland's. The question is, "Who received that plurality?" Thus far the unofficial figures have falled to satisfactorily demonstrate it. Both sides have insisted that the other was beaten, and the great body of the people will have none of such decisions. The question must go to the body that has been totally constituted for just such a purpose, and happily that body is one in which every fair and reasonable man has the profoundest confidence. This is the situation today, and is one that will be maintained until the question is settled in an official manner, and to that no objection can be made by any man who has the weitare of his country at heart."

The following is published in the Commercial Advertiser's latest edition tonight. It is only another step in the series that the Republican head will try to put through, ending, if possible, in the stealing of the State.

"We have received from the Republican head quarters a despatch which states that a telegram to the national committee from the interior of question, 'Who carried New York?' can be

is confirmed by despatches from four different counties. The friends of General Butler, in common with those of any other candidate, have a right to demand that he shall be deprived of no votes that have been honestly cast for him. But with respect to this and other charges on both sides pointing to frand we have refused to credit them, and shall continue to refuse to credit them until positive proofs have come before us that such iniquitous acts have been committed."

GRACEFUL SURMISSION To the Democracy Urged by Fair-Minded

Republican Journals. The Chicago Tribune, the Albany Journal and some others not friendly to the Democratic party have declared their conviction that the Democracy nounced at the polls must not and cannot honorably be disputed. "That is the American way. This has bitherto been the glory of our system, that the beaten ones accepted with an open spirit of manhood the defeat -never disgraceful, even if discouraging-ennever disgraceful, even if discouraging—eucountered in a common endeavor to determine one way or another a great political issue. It is the American way as distinguished from the Mexicaa way, which is never to submit, but to make each defent the starting point of resistance for political and civil war. Fortunately the old American spirit of acknowledging the popular will—the spirit that has falsified all the predictions of the enemies of our country, who maintained at one time that the first heated political contest would show how filmsy was all our constitutional machinery—is not universal."

ACCEPTING THE SITUAUION. Comments of the Leading New York Press on Cleveland's Election. NEW YORK, November 8.-The World says

editorially. There need be no doubt about the result of last Tuesday's election. New York has given Mr. Cleveland a plurality of not less than 2500. Iudiana. New Jersey and Connecticut stand unshaken in the Democratic column. The solid South presents its unbroken front of 153 votes. Cieveland will have 219 electoral votes against 132, a majority of 37 in the electoral college. This result explodes the idea of Biaine's "magnetism." The result shows that the Republican party is on the downward path and can never hope to win another national victory under its present leaders and methods."

methods."

The Herald says: "Despite the tardiness with which tre Associated Press has sent in the returns from certain Republican strongholds in the State, the Herald, through private despatches, is able this morning to give an accurate e this morning to give an accurate
le of the pluralities in the several
inties. These figures give the State
Cleveland by 1986 plurality. The
alt, without the intervention of positive and
due frand cannot be positive and result, without the intervention of positive and caring fraud, cannot be materially changed. Our counsel is for peaceful methods and careful abstinence from any others till the last extremity. But, if the kepublican National Committee's call for resistance is meant to incite Republicans to resort to violent means to defend frauds on the pretex's of preventing them, upon the heads of Etkins and his fellow-members of that committee resis the responsibility for the stirring up of any violence that may ensue. Jay Gould's figures will serve the Blaine men as a basis for claiming the State, and, pernaps, for raising a question on the final count. Would not Mr. Gould do well to make himself less numerous about a matter in which the people of the United States have a much larger interest than he? At least they think so." The Times says: The people of this country

may well ask how much longer an audactous gang of sharpers will abuse their patience with false returns of the most important presidential election returns of the most important presidential election ever held in the United States?

There is no snadow of doubt that Grover Cleveland has been elected president. Full returns from all the doubtful States show that Cleveland will have a majority of 27 votes in the electoral college.

will have a majority of 27 votes in the electoratic college.

In Indiana the Democratic majority is 7900. Connecticut is still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. Wisconsin is conceded to the Republicans by the Democratic State Committee. No returns have been received from California, but there is no reasonable doubt that the Republicans have carried that State.

The returns given out by the Associated Press yesterday were misleading, and though the latest of these worthless reports issued up to the present writing show a Democratic plurality of only 117 in this State, it is reported that the figures in the Western Union office last night actually showed a Democratic plurality of about 1500, but that it was decided to hold these figures back another day.

claims that election returns from this State are suspiciously delayed this year. The truth, on the contrary, is that the vote of the State has never before been anywhere near sofully reported within forty-eight hours after election as it has been by the Associated Press this year.

RUMORS UPON RUMORS.

Vague Charges of Fraud in New York County - Federal Officers, Indictments,

Flight, Arrests and other Possibilities. New York, November 8.—Wild rumors have been in circulation here since nightfall concern ing the doings of certain officials having direct charge of the canvass of the vote of New York county. It was reported early in the evening John J. O'Brien, chief of the bureau of elections, had been indicted by the grand jury for tambering with and doctoring the returns. Following on the heels of this came another to the effect that both of these officials had fled to Canada to avoid arrest. One report has it that O'Brien destroyed or did away with fully 10,000 votes which should have been accredited to Cleveland. In this it was stated that he was aided and abetted by John I. Davenport, and that the discrepancy was discovered by the counsel employed by the Democratic National Committee, who yesterday obtained a writ from Judge Barrett compelling O'Brien to furnish them with the returns for the purpose of recounting the votes.

None of these reports up to the present hour can either be verified or denied, but they have caused a decided sensation in political circles of both parties, and fears are expressed that in the present state of the public mind, should the reports John J. O'Brien, chief of the bureau of

both parties, and fears are expressed that in the present state of the public mind, should the reports prove true, both the parties implicated will fare badly if they are caught. Inquiry at both political headquarters failed to elicit any information that would throw any light on the reports. At the Democratic headquarters it was stated that such rumors had been in circuiation, but none of the members of the committee seemed inclined to say anything in regard to the material of the reports. At the Republican headquarters they were ridiculed and no credence whatever given to them. Members of the committee characterized them as being inventions of the imaginative brain of some distinguished Democrat, and asserted that, if such was the case, they failed to see how the alleged discrepancies could escape the vigilance of the Democratic canvassers. The reports, they said, were unworthy of the slightest consideration and totally unfounded in fact.

About 10 o'clock there was a new report in circulation that John J. O'Brien had been placed in jail, but that the authorities had concealed the fact, tearing a riot.

Inquiry at police headquarters and at both the political headquarters failed to confirm the report that O'Brien had been arrested, and nothing could be learned as to whether he and Davenport had been indicted. At the Democratic headquarters the rooms were almost deserted.

Colonel Tracy, the secretary of the Democratic State Committee, on being interrogated as to the truth of the reports, said that he had heard of the rumors, but, so far as he knew, there was nothing in them, and that up to a late hour this afternoon neither O'Brien nor Davenport had been arrested. He further stated that he had no knowledge of their inductment. The report of their arrest, he said, might have arisen from the fact that several election inspectors in the first assembly district had been arrested for alleged irregularities in making up their tallies, etc. He intimated, however, that the Democratic managers were prepared to act pro esent state of the public mind, should the reports ove true, both the parties implicated will fare

wassed the returns.
Walter H. Burns, the secretary of the National

Democratic Committee, was also called on by The GLOBE correspondent in regard to the rumors, but he professed entire ignorance of any facts in the matter. He, too, had heard rumors, but did not place any confidence in them not place any confidence in them.

At the Republican headquarters the reports were ridiculed and no the would venture an opinion as to their truth or falsity. Several members of the committee who were asked concerning them said they were not worthy of the slight-

SOME UNCHANGEABLE FACTS. The Albany Argus Declares that No Wrong Will be Done and None Endured. ALBANY, November 8 .- The Argus of Friday

editorially says:

county show that the sure and safe majority for Room, and detected in the official canvass next from the vote in New York, but that a large number of L. Lours,

Liesday.

C. Lours,

FROM THE WORLD.

Strong Grounds Will be Taken Against Errors to Stead the State.

Efforts to Stead the State.

New York, November 3.—Our leading editorial will like the strongers grounds against the editorial will be strongers grounds against the editorial Cleveland is an unchangeable fact. The Asso-

of the people will be heard in thunder tones respecting the infamous effort of infamous men. Our columns show that the Democracy, being right, mean to go ahead. The masses and the leaders see eye to eye, and will stand shoulder to shoulder in the vindication of seif-government. No wrong will be done, no wrong will be endured. The ability of the neople to change parties by elections with the proved. The retirement of a defeated party will be enforced. The accession to power of a party voted into power will be ensured. Cleveland and Hendricks are elected. They will be declared elected. They will be inaugurated, and they will serve their terms out. The attempt to defraud the great State of New York of its will, as youed at the polls, will bring disaster to its authors, and they will do well to remember that no 1876 business is a second time possible in this country, and that it is also not possible to ensure those who engage in such a business tive and impetuous justice of terribly effective people.

GOULD'S FRUSTRATED PLOT. The New York Times Exposes His Blind Pool With Blaine.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- The Times says For the past forty-eight hours Mr. Jay Gould has been using the Western Union telegraph to spread abroad false information as to the result of the election in New York. The proof of this is well known to every intelligent journalist in New York. The returns are sent out in lumps of "election districts," which are not named and cannot be identified, and the publication of these has been made in sums, and at times to suit the schemers. Occasional pronunciamentos from the Elaine committee have shown that returns the Etaine committee have shown that returns from comparatively remote points have been used promptly, while those from points within an hour's ride of the Western Union building have been held back. Meanwhile there have been long breaks during which no returns whatever have been given out, and these intervals have been used to issue boasting buildons in vague terms as to the general result. All the time the despatches in the office of real newspapers from county committees of both sides and from county officers holding the official returns have steadily contradicted both the doctored figures of the Gould men and the buildins of the Blaine managers. The motives of the Gould-Blaine combination are obvious. They have determined to keep back the truth, to confuse the public mind and to inflame the passions of their followers or dupes in the hope that by fraud and corruption in Virginia, in West Virginia or Indiana they could secure enough electoral votes to dispense with New York. They have also dared to think that there would be an opportunity to faisify the vote in this State. Besides this was the plan to hedge on the heavy bets which their confidence in their ante-election hots, in their aliance with the arch-trickster Butler, and in the corruption fund raised at the Field-Gould dinner had led them to make. There was also the chance of reconding their heavy election expenses by the manipulation of the stock market. But the main purpose was to place Blaine in the White House, put Gould's judges in the Supreme Court and open the rich leads of official patronage to the principal partners in this bind pool. from comparatively remote points have been used

DANA DRAWS HIS MORAL. What the Election of Cleveland Means, and How It Was Accomplished.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was interviewed today. He thought that Clevelano's election would, for a ime, depress the pusiness interests of the country. The agitation of the tariff question last winter un settled the minds of our men of enterprise and tended strongly to prevent a revival. Cleveland's election looks in the same way. land's election looks in the same way.
But these things cannot last forever, and besides, whatever Mr. Cleveland's sentiments may
be, a free trade revision of the tariff is impossible
so long as the Republicans control the Senate.
Mr. Dana said that the workingmen,
whether Republican or Democratic, are
evidently opposed to Mr. Cleveland.
They went against him with remarkable
unanimity. Regarding the Butler campaign Mr.
Dana thought that General Butler's representatives worked under great difficulty. They had no
partymachinery, and probably they made mistakes.
He could not say whether the People's party would
be an important factor hereafter, but the ideas
which animate that party will always be of importance.

which animate that party will always be of importance.

In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought made Cleveland successful, Mr. Dana said: "Well, so far as Cleveland and his managers are concerned, it was just bull-headed luck. If there had been no Burchard, Blaine would have been elected. If Whitelaw Reid had been willing to convert the Tribune into a Union office, the 3000 printers of New York would all have voted for Blaine, and he would have been elected."

Mr. Dana said Blaine should have made friends with Conkling and the Stalwarts a year or more ago. WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

Maine Republicans Made Mad by Defeat -Democratic Congratulations From the Home of Blaine-A Mysterious Consulta-

AUGUSTA, November 8 .- There is a continued feeling of buoyancy among the Republican office holders and friends of Blaine today. The indications are that they have got some sort of a scheme on their hands by which they hope to carry New York. There are rumors of all sorts flying through the town. The Repub-

THE OTHER STATES.

Result of the Vote in the Pacific States.

Gives Cleveland About 6000 Plurality.

Virginia and West Virginia Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8. - With three counties to hear from, California gives Blaine 89.665; Cleveland, 77,503; Butler, 946; St. John, 897. Blaine's plurality, 10,319. The Republicans elected a full congressional delegation of

With one county to hear from, Nevada gives Blaine 7689; Cleveland, 6303. Blaine's majority so far, 1386 Nothing like complete returns can be obtained

from Oregon, but it is known that Blaine's majority in the State will be fully 2000. INDIANA.

New York Sun's Compilation of the Vote by Counties.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- The Sun prints the ollowing as a compliation of special despatches: Indiana Pluralities.

Cleveland's plurality, 5927,

VIRGINIA.

Cleveland Surely Carries the State-Mahonites Systematically Delay the Canvass-No Scheme to Count in Blaine Will Be Countenanced.

RICHMOND, November 8 .- Cleveland carries the State by undoubtedly 10,000, and it may reach 12,000. Eight Democratic congressmen reach 12,000. Eight Democratic congressmen are elected, a gain of one. In Mahone's—the fourth—the great negro district, the Democrats made the greatest gain they have ever had. In Hahrax county many negroes voted with the Democrats. It has leaked out that Mahone and his underlings have determined to throw every obstruction in the way of canvassing the vote of the State. In Warren county a Republican supervisor was caught attempting to smift a ballot-box. In this city attempts to vote colonized negroes were checkmated. In other sections of the State the fact shows that there was a regularly organized system on the part of the Mahonites to uterfere with and delay the canvass of the votes, and the order was given, "Claim everything all the time."

WEST VIRGINIA.

Democrats Carry the State and Get All the Congressmen But One, and Perhaps All-Bitter Feeling Against the Assoclated Press.

WHEELING, November 8.—Reports from the in terior show that the Democracy carried the State by from 4000 to 5000 majority. All their congressmen are elected except in the first district, gressmen are elected except in the first district, the contestants there being Nathan Goff, Jr. (the present representative), and Judge Brannon (Dem.). Returns in this district as far as received show that Goff (Rep.) is elected by about fifty majority, but nothing is certain, as frauds have been discovered in countles carried by Goff. Betting is in favor of Brannon in this city tonight. The feeling runs very high here. Democrats are eager for a fight if necessary to seat Cleveland. Associated Press reports are considered lies here, and the general feeling is that Democratic papers must shut down on Associated Press dispatches.

MICHIGAN.

Probability That the Republicans Have Carried the State. DETROIT, Mich., November 8.—The majority in this State appears to be Republican by a small

figure. The figures already sent must be some figure. The figures already sent must be some what reduced. The congressmen are as previously stated, with the exception of the second district, which is now claimed by both parties. The Republican claim a majority of 46, and the Democratic a majority of 84. The Democratic State Committee places the Republican majority at about 1500.

The Free Press (Dem.) has reports from a large part of the State, including the upper peninsula, which is strongly Reputhean, and states that its estimates indicate a small Fusion majority, but that it will take the official count to decide the question. It estimates the Fusion vote for Cleveland at 162,000, and the Fusion vote for Butler at 38,000, as the "fusion" was an agreement to divide the electoral vote proportionately to the popular vote. A Fusion victory would give Cleveland 10, Butler 2 and Blaine 1.

The Post (Rep.) claims the State by 5000 to 7600; The figures received from correspondents in most of the counties, with an estimate on the remaining countries, give Blaine a plurality of a little over 6000. It also claims to have fitteen Republican representatives. vhat reduced. The congressmen are as pre-

OHIO.

Republican representatives.

Official Returns from All but Three Counties-Blaine's Plurality Probably Not as Great as Carfield's-Betting Even.

COLUMBUS, November 8 .- Official returns from all but three counties in this State give Blaine 31,243 plurality. It is not likely that his plurality will be as great as Garfield's was. The city is in intense excitement over the election. The Demoerats claimed everything with confidence today on what they thought was sure advices from New At one time the betting was 60 to 20 on Cleveland. This finally dropped, until now it

MISSOURI.

Cleveland Carries the State by 30,000-Democrats Elect Twelve Congressmen. ST. Louis, November 8 .- Cleveland will carry dissouri by 30,000. Missouri will have twelve Democrats and two Republicans in the next Congress. The Democrats are all elected except A. L. Thomas in the thirteenth, who was beaten by William A. Wade, and in the fifth Graves was beaten by Warner ADVANTAGES OF UNDERDRAINING.

1. It prevents drought. 2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmosheric fertilizers.

3. It warms the lower portion of the soil. 4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter. 5. It accelerates the disintegration of the min-

eral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of the soil trav-7. It improves the mechanical texture of the

8. It causes the poisonous excrementatious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their

9. It prevents the grasses from running out. 10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil by removing excess of water.

11. It renders soil earlier in the spring. 12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in

13. It allows work to be done sooner after rains. 14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather

15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other icids, which induce the growth of sorrel and other

16. It prevents, in a great measure, the evapstration of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil. 17. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued

with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to se deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and tiven up to the necessities of plants.

18. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust

in the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy 19. It prevents, in a great measure, grass and

vinter grains from being winter killed.

The first care of the farmer, that on which the access of his future crops almost entirely de-pends, is the removal of unnecessary supplies of water-whether arising from the tenacity of the surface retaining too much, or from springs exing to the surface. For it is evident that as different crops require very varying quantities, and to the crops he proposes to produce; the supply which is necessary, for instance, for the profitable growth of the rice plant would destroy the grasses; and again the damp soils, which are so favorable for the growth of grasses, would be much too moist for the cereal crops. The nature of the climate, the soil and the subsoil must all be taken into account. The plants growing on sandy soils, of course, will bear a much larger proportion of water than those vary in depth from two and one-half to four feet, and in peat soils, on account of the very material settling which takes place as they are brought into cultivation from this to six or seven feet. The first operation necessary upon a field intended to be drained is the examination of the strata, or veins of earth, of which it is composed, and this is commonly effected with the boring tuger, or by digging small pits or open drains, as by this means the oozings or weepings will speedrectly the source whence the superabundant water proceeds. This being ascertained, the direction of the underdrains will be the more easily decided. If the soil is of such a description that the subsoil plough can be used with advantage, then the tops of the stones, bricks or tiles by which the drain is formed and preserved, should not be less than two and one-half feet from the surface of the soil. In the formation of these drains the workman always commences on the lowest extremity; by this means, besides other advantages, the water, as he arrives at it, drains away from him, and shows him, by its escape, that he is preserving a proper fall. When the drain is cut to the proper th it is filled up with the materials through which the drainage waters are to flow, to within such a distance only as is out of reach of the plough, and then the earth is shovelled back again

Draining Increases the Effect of Manures. Draining not only deepens the soil, but largely increases the effect of the application of manures. Every farmer may have noticed the difference resulting from fertilizing material applied alike to a single field, without being able to satisfy himself as to the cause of that differ-ence. This variation in effect most irequently takes place on clayey soils or on springy spots with an impervious subsoil, and such wet places, however highly manured, cannot be made to produce good crops. Yet, when thoroughly manuring and cultivation than these. The elements of manure act upon plants only in a state of solution: hence it is of the greatest importance that they be so applied, and that the soil be so prepared that they may not only be readily dissolved by the rain, but that the rain may freely pass through the soil, which, acting as a filter, arrests and holds these elements where they will best serve as food for vegetation. Manures applied to undrained land are readily dissolved by the rain, but are left floating upon the surface, and thus often pass away by evaporation or in the sursoil not allowing them to sink to the roots of the plants, or to be absorbed by the soil. This is one great reason why manures produce such trifling results on heavy lands, especially in seasons of abundant moisture. In very dry weather but little more effect follows their applicacation, from the want of a solvent, such as is ever supplied by the water retained in mellow, porous earth. Draining renders the land penetrable to water, enabling the rain to decend freely through it, carrying to the roots the fertilizing elements with which rain-water is always charged, as well as those it takes in solution from manures. The effect of manures is also much increased by an intimate mixture with the soil. Such mixture can be but imperfectly obtained in the case of hard and shallow land, either in a wet or dry state. It will always be found that mellow and friable soils receive most benefit from manures, and that clayey soils, if made meilow by draining, possess the greatest absorbent powers, and are of the most productive character compared with sandy and light or mucky loams. The true policy of the farmer is to use every means in his power for rendering his labor more effectual and his farm more fertile, and in no way can this be better accomplished in the case of wet and retentive lands than by draining, and thus deepening and increasing the productive powers

The Price of Milk. We do not know where nor when the following article appeared, and hence cannot give it the credit which is justly its due. But we think it very sensible and practical in its suggestious, and perforce reproduce it without credit, at the same time commending it to the careful attention of our readers as worthy of being read, and its teachings followed as well. The writer says:

We are asked by a correspondent to say at what price a dairyman can sell milk and make a good living profit. It is impossible for us to answer such a question. There is only one man for whom we could satisfactorily answer it, and that is ourself. It all depends upon management. Two dairymen living side by side, and having the same breed of cows, would make the cost of production so different that the price of milk that would give one a profit-would not even pay the other's exbreed of cows, would make the cost of production so different that the price of milk that would give one a profit-would not even pay the other's expenses. The question asked is one that every man must answer for himself, and he must recoilect that profits are the result of management and not of price. Milk never has and never will bring enough to make dairying pay with some people. Perhaps it is the principal impediment to human success that men are always looking to the price of things for their profits, and utterly neglect to seek profits in economical management. If a producer could produce milk for twenty cents a nundred and sell if for fifty he would make more profit than if the production cost him sixty cents and he could get eighty for it. All will see that. The proper way to lay the foundation for making money is to enforce economical management. Men do not become rich from high prices, unless they are economical. But we cannot regulate prices. Unfortunately producers of farm products have scarcely anything to say about the regulation of prices. In considering the matter of profits, therefore, we must conclude that the matter of price is practically beyond our control, and that if our hope of gain is wholly based upon prices we are doing business at random. But economical practice is entirely within our control, and can be just as economical as we like and no one can interfere with us.

terfere with us.

Now, economy in the dairy begins with the selection of the cow. There is no economy in keeping a cow that does not produce enough to pay for what she consumes. It needs no argument to establish the truth of that assertion. But, while all will admit that there appears to be some hesinancy in admitting that a cow that consumes just is much as another cow. but does not produce the selection of the consumes in a capacity for digesting food becomes impaired, and it often takes a month, on good grass, to get these store cattle in a thrifty condition again. If these farmers would not repeat it. As we have often shown, it takes two-thirds of a full ration to keep the animal alive, without growth, and this is lest unless the other third is added to produce a

some margia of profit, is absolutely unprofitable. Yet it is the truth. If circumstances are such that the inferior cows can at once to replaced with better ones, that is the best course to jurishe; but if not, then secure the use of a good bull and raise the offspring. Use the best buil that can be found in the neighborhoad, theroughbred, if possible; out, if that is not possible, the next best.

Having supplied ourselves with the best cows, or, to be mo crate in expression, with good cows, the work of managing economically has been fairly bergin. Next, let us feed judiciously; and we never shall know precisely what our milk is costing us. We cannot know this by guessing at it. Guessing ought to have no place in our business transactions. Be certain, when it is possible to be certain. And in order to be certain in such matters as feeding we ought to provide ourselves with scales that we may know what we raise and how much return we get in milk for what we feed. We saw that some one in some of our exchanges a few weeks ago, in speaking of what was necessary in the dairy, said that if he were asked what a beginner should get, he should say to him that this depended altogether upon what he wanted to do. If he simply wanted to get along as cheaply as possible, he had better buy the implements of some other fellow who had tried to do the same thing, had busted up and now had no further use for his implements. There is no economy in cheaply furnishing a darry. That is a penny wise and pound-toolish policy. Men never nake anything in stinting themselves in the direction of useful implements, or by buying what is inferior. It is always best to get all that we may need in business, and to ret the best. If we do this we shall get a set of scales. We shall provide ourselves with a good milk-room, and we shall keep our milk at a much less price than our carless neighbor can afford to sell his.—[Colorado Farmer.

Ailing Calves and Cattle. The later part of summer calves run more risk than at any other time. Especial care should be taken in their feeding, because over-eating or coarse herbage produces indigestion which is often fatal in its results before any warning is given.

coarse herbage produces indigestion which is often fatal in its results before any warning is given. Coarse weeds which grow around dooryards or barns, such as plantains, pigweed, and the coarse annual grasses which spring up at this season, are all unwholesome, not naturally, but because they are soft and succulent and are devoured to excess. If these are fed at all they should be cut and whited and given in the yard. Sait, too, is indispensable as an ald to digestion, and it should be given regularly twice or three times a week.

New hay should also be given with caution, as it easily ferments in the stomach, and like newly-baked bread or biscuit, which is easily taken to excess by injudicious persons, is consumed too freely and overlaxes the stomach. When calves are found suffering from this and other prevalent disorders just now, a dose of from four to six onnees of raw linseed oil should be given at once and food withheld until the stomach has recovered. Cows need similar watenfulness and the same treatment, but with enlarged quantities up to eight or twelve ounces of the oil. One of the principal symptoms of the most usual trouble with cattle at this season and later is the dark red urine, which is not due to disordered kidneys, as too often supposed, but is a result of liver disease caused first by indigestion.—[Tribune.

Winter Dairying.

The following communication was sent to the Cleveland Leader by S. Straight & Co., Hudson,

O., the middle of last February:
As very little is known in northern Ohio of the possibilities of winter dairying, you may oblige us and benefit many of your readers by publishus and benefit many of your readers by publishing our statements of the actual tests we are making. Having accumulated hay largely beyond the wants of our team of horses, add having old buildings to move from which we could add a cow stable to our meadow barn very cheaply, we decided, late in the season, to try milk production on our own account. We here remark that in our estimates of results we entertained no thought of realizing an average of milk per cow over twenty pounds per day, this winter, from native cows, some too young to show their best, and others low in flesh. We brought here cows strange to this place, to their keepers and to each other, soon after the rough winter weather came on. As soon this place, to their keepers and to each other, soon after the rough winter weather came ob. As soon as these stranger cows had time to learn that they had fallen into friendly hands and to realize some benefit from generous feed and good care, they gave us a pleasant surprise in an average daily yield of twenty-six to twenty-seven pounds of milk. The average yield of milk for the last ten days of January and during the severe weather was 27 73-100 pounds, our sixteen cows paying us \$7.54 per day, at our paying price (seven cents for milk, \$5.14 per day and \$154.20 per month), after deducting the cost of all the bran, decorticated cottonseed meal and otner mill feed used. Any good farmer would consider the large quantity of the best fertilizer jurnished by such a dairy a generous compensation for the labor and care involved.

The general impression that the yield of milk in

erous compensation for the labor and care involved.

The general impression that the yield of milk in June—the flush month of the year under the old, careless system—is inevitably larger than possible in winter, is well exploded by a careful analysis of the June, 1883, receipts at six of our factories, showing the average per cow, per day, only 22 60-100 bounds, 5 13-100 bounds below the January yield above reported. At this date our sixteen cows are yielding us 465 pounds of milk per day, amounting to \$7905, at seven cents, our buying price, which falls only nine and one-half cents below the old wages of congressmen, of which we have heard in songs; while we greatly prefer the cost of boarding these quiet, temperate creatures at their country home to supporting a congressman of the best habits at Washington.

Some milk producers who hate the idea of pulling out of the summer rut (without making a figure or knowing anything of the profits of winter production) throw up their hands with the easy presented that all the milk production throw up their hands with the easy figure or knowing anything of the profits of winter production) throw up their hands with the easy assertion that all the milk money is required to pay for mill feed. Our reported tests prove the senselessness of such assertions. We made a heavy loss on the May, June and July milk, received in 1883, a loss that we do not intend to repeat for the sake of sustaining the price of milk at eight cents, when dear at six or seven cents. From November 15 to February I, we made a small profit on milk at seven cents, showing a pleasant contrast to the early summer results. How milk received during the present month, at seven cents, will pay, is not clear, but it is safe for far better results than we realized from eight-cent milk last summer. If a merchant should purchase heavy woollen goods for summer sales and linen for winter, his profit and loss account would, probably, show the balance in sympathy with that of the farmers, who persist in producing failk when the markets are sure to be glutted and neglected its production when greatly needed. So long as duction) throw up their hands with the eas the markets are sure to be glutted and neglected its production when greatly needed. So long as the summer dairy business is rapidly extending over new territory, and consumers of dairy products continue, all over the world, to require butter direct from the churn, and cheese not over twenty to thirty days old, the buyers of summer milk, at any prices satisfactory to producers, are more likely to realize losses than profits thereon.

Skimmed Milk for Calf Feed.

Professor W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Agricultural Station issues the following bulletin: During the present summer three grade Holstein calves have been fed skimmed milk with "old-process" oilmeal and a little whole oats. The oilmeal was fed with the milk, and was prepared by meal was fed with the milk, and was prepared by scalding with water in a wooden pail. To the pudding thus made of the meal was added the milk, which was always warmed to ninety before feeding. The oats were placed in a box in the stall, where the calves soon learned to eat them. A helfer calf, dropped January 22, 1883, was fed 16 pounds of milk with a little meal twice a day, from June 5 to June 26. It was allowed oats, but after a time refused to eat them. The calf was kept in a small pasture lot, and at night in the stable. During the trial of 51 days it consumed 18½ pounds of oats. 108 pounds of oil-meal and 1632 pounds of milk, and gained 113 pounds, or 21-5 pounds per day. A helfer calf dropped April 1, 1883, and a buil calf dropped April 22, were kept in the stable during a trial of the same length as that noted above. The milk led varied with the wants of the animals from 10 to 15 pounds at a feed twice a day with olimeal and oats. The heifer calf was unthrifty from birth and did not make satisfactory growth. The amount of milk consumed by the heifer during the trial was 1208 pounds, and by the bull, 1447, while the two together ate 113½ pounds of oil-meal and 78 pounds of oats. The heifer gained 82 pounds and, the bull 120 pounds in 51 days, a gain of 13-5 and 2½ pounds, respectively, per day. The calf fed by itself made a pound of growth for each fourteen pounds of milk and one pound of oil meal fed. The two calves fed together made a pound of growth for harden pounds of milk, one-half pound of oil-meal and one-third pound of oats. The calf born January 22 weighs today, August 13, 514 hs., and can easily be made to weigh 800 hs. when a year old. This is certainly sufficiently rapid growth, if a good milking oow is-the object. To keep a calf fat is well enough if beef is the ultimate object, but it is in accordadce with nature and the practice of some of our most careful breeders of choice dairy cows to keep the calf healthy and growing, but not fat. Growing up with a limited amourt of food, when maturi scalding with water in a wooden pail. To the

Feeding "Store" Cattle. One great specialty of agriculture is the breeding and feeding of beef cattle for market. The expert in this business has learned that there must be, for the highest profit, no stand-still in the life of the beef animal. Where there is no growth, the food eaten is lost. All growth comes growth, the food eaten is lost. All growth comes from the extra food; if only enough is given to support the anima!, 'It must remain stationary, without any increase in weight or value. A numerous class of farmers keep what they call "store" cattle, through the roid season, in a stand-still condition; and they do not seem to realize that they have been throwing away all the food consumed through the winter, because they have not given food enough to produce any growth. This ought to be so plain to them as not to need explanation. The store animal, that makes no growth, is actually becoming less valuable, because its capacity for digesting food becomes impaired, and it often takes a month, on good grass, to get these store cattle in a thrifty condition again. If these farmers would study this storing system carefully they certainly would not repeat it. As we have often shown, it takes two-thirds of a full ration to keep the animal alive, without growth, and this less those the store of the st

vigorous growth. It costs from \$10 to \$15 to store a steer through the winter, and if the farmer has ten head his loss will be from \$100 to \$150, while had he fed \$50 to \$75 worth more of feed the growth would have paid a profiton the whole feed. This system, then, shows a great want of foresight.-[National Live Stock Journal.

Early Lambs for Market.

In order to realize the best prices for early lambs the ewes should come in not later than February. As they go about four months before lambing, the rams as soon as possible, and should be fed with a ration of oats daily from then until the time the a ration of oats daily from then until the time the lambs are weaned. The trouble with the matter of securing early lambs is that the breeder has no control over them in regard to the time when they should be mated, but, by selecting certain breeds for crossing and retaining the early ewe lambs for breeding purposes the next season, he may succeed in securing the lambs somewhat earlier each year, until they are dropped in January instead of February. The difference of one month in the age of a market lamb is quite an item, as very early lambs are sold, when smaller, better than those that come into the market later; while the sconer they get into market the higher the prices obtained.

barlymaturity and good quality of carcass cannot be obtained in a flock in a single season. As small breeds of animals mature earlier than do those of the larger kinds, owing to their not requiring so long a period during which to grow, so do the remales of the smaller breeds begin to breed sooner. The smallest of the breeds of sheep is the merino, which, when crossed on the common flock, adds evily maturity and increases the weight of the fleece. Such a cross, however, is not the most desirable for producing the best lambs, as they lack in size and quality that which is gained by being dropped early. It should be the object of the farmer the next season to select his ewes from among the earliest lambs of the previous spring, discarding all ewes that were late lambs. These early ewes will begin to breed early, both on account of their age and from being of a small breed, and they should be placed in a field together, in company with a ram of the large breeds, the Shropshire Down being excellent. The first season, when the common ewes are mated with the merino ram the produce will combine the hardiness and activity of both parents, while the next season the Shropshire there will have sea obtained, by such with a flock of ewes consisting in blood of one-fourth native, one-fourth merino and one-half Shropshire there will have been obtained, by such Earlymaturity and good quality of carcass cannot and also the late ewe lambs and old sheep.

With a flock of ewes consisting in blood of onefourth native, one-fourth merino and one-half
Shropshire there will have been obtained, by such
a course of breeding, the hardiness of the native,
which is always desirable where the pastures are
the best, as well as the finer wool and early
maturity of the merinos, combined with the good
qualities and size of the Shropshire. Another
reason for recommending the Shropshire is that
the ewes of that breed produce a greater proportion of twins. With the ewes so bred they will
always produce early lamb, if careful selection is
made of the earliest for breeding purposes; and
all that is required for procuring lambs that
will bring the best prices is to use rams of
the Oxford Down, Cotswold or any other
large breed. Ewes from this third cross should
not be kept for breeding purposes. If the females
of twins be kept every year the number of twins
will be gradually increased. During this experiment the size, quality and appearance of the carcass will be improved, the weight of price increased and the lambs come in earlier. In order to
secure such results, however, grain must be
allowed daily. As young lambs range in price
from \$5\$ to \$10, according to the period at which
they reach the market, it needs no inducement to
those who are aware of the fact to endeavor to
bring them in early. If good judgment is exercised in the management of the flock the lambs
will produce a larger profit than wool or mutton.—
[Philadelphia Record.]

Some people say that pigs do not pay, but are filthy, disgusting brutes, only tolerated to consume the refuse of the farm that cannot be disposed of otherwise. As to their being filthy, that posed of otherwise. As to their being filthy, that may be true, especially if they are somewhat neglected, but as to being profitless R. P. Woicott says in the Live Stock Monthly: I have not found it so; on the contrary have made satisfactory profit the past two years. Being anxious to know whether the feed purchased at narket prices (middlings and cornmeal) and consented by pigs was bringing a profit or otherwise, I was induced to keep the figures. They are as follows:

DR. \$2 50
To first cost, at 50 cents each, five pigs. \$2 50
To first cost, at 50 cents each, five pigs. \$2 50
12 bashels small corn, 20 cents. 3 60
13 bashels small corn, 20 cents. 57
575 8 bushels small corn, 20 cents. 684 pounds middlings, \$1 35 per cwt. 834/2 pounds cornneal, at \$1 50. 0 bushels turnips, at 20 cents.

CR.

By 837 pounds dressed pork, at 10 cents........\$83 00

Allowing the manure in payment of the labor, we have a net profit of \$38 70. These pigs were sired by a thoroughbred Berkshire boar, the dam having a trace of Chester white blood. They were dressed at the age of six and one-half months, and sold to a Utica butcher at ten cents per pound net, March 28, 1883. The weights are not large. Their feed was scalded by pouring boiling water upon it, stirring thoroughly and allowed to cool for several hours before feeding. The turnips were boiled and a few thrown into the trough at feeding time. They were allowed the range of the barnyard and were made comfortable through the long winter nights by a plentiful supply of straw in one corner of a shed attached thereto. And, lest some sceptical reader may say that the profit was due to the high price of pork ruling at that time, I append the figures of a pen of four spring pigs fed through the summer and fall, and dressed and sold November 13, 1883, at

Early Lambs for the Butcher. Mr. Joseph Harris has the following in the American Agriculturist:
So far as my experience goes, there is no more trouble in raising an early lamb than a late one. In fact, our earliest lambs are almost invariably our best lambs. I would rather have lambs come

In fact, our earliest lambs are almost invariably our best lambs. I would rather have lambs come in January and February than in April and May, and if I could have them earlier I should prefer it.

Merino ewes will take the ram earlier in the autumn than the English breeds of mutton sheep. For this reason, if for no other, in raising early lambs for the butcher, I should select common Merino ewes, or at any rate ewes having more or less Merino blood in them. There are other reasons why I should select such ewes. There are more of them in the country, and they can be obtained cheap. They are healthy, hardy, thoroughly acchimated, and will stand rougher treatment than the English mutton sheep. They are smaller, eat less, and occupy less room in whater quarters. They will bear crowding better than the large English sheep—or rather they suffer less, for it is a mistake to keep any sheep in too close quarters. Common Merino ewes, like Jersey cows, when well fed, give rich milk, and if you want early, fat lambs for the butcher, the mothers, no matter what breed you may select, must have plenty of nutritious food.

Id no not say that common Merino ewes are, in themselves, the best for raising early lambs. They are not. I have had grade ewes, the offspring of a mixed Merino ewe and a Cotswolu ram, that would produce larger lambs, give more milk, and the lambs would fatten more rapidly and mature earlier. But it is not always easy to find such ewes for sale. Those that you nud in market are apt to be culls. The butcher, if he has a chance, gets the best lambs. A good plan is to go to some large market and buy a carload of sheep, or three or four times as many as you want. Bring them home and pick out the best ewes, and then sell the other ewes and wethers to the butchers. Select out more ewes than you expect to want. Some of them may have been already served by a mongrel ram, and some of them will not take the ram as early as you wish. By panting or "ruddling" the ram on the brisket, you can tell each day what ewes are all that are not served up to a certain date can be disposed of. This will get rid of all that were served before you bought the flock. You can generally sell those which you reject for more than you have paid for them.

I need hardly say that as soon as you bring home the sheep, you should give them the best of

you have paid for them.

I need hardly say that as soon as you bring home the sheep, you should give them the best of pasture, and if they have some extra food, such as cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, oats, corn or milifeed, you will get stronger, earlier and better tambs. Every sheep in the flock, those already on the farm and those which you buy, should have their feet pared and thoroughly washed with strong carbolic acid. The crude, black acid is the cheapest. I put it on with a common paint brush, being careful not to let much of the acid drop on the body of the sheep. But see that every part of the foot, outside and between the hoofs, is completely wet with the liquid. In a few days go over the flock again. It is little work, and is a safeguard against foot-rot, Dipping the sheep to kill ticks is also very important, but the scent of the dop is supposed to interfere with the ram, and it is better on this account, when early lambs are desired, to postpone the dipping until all the ewes are served. Merinos are not as liable to ticks as the long-wooled sheep and their grades, but all sheep should be dipped twice in the autumn, say at intervals of three or four weeks apart. As to the selection of a ram for early lambs fer the buckler, opinions differ. There is a notion that the white-faced. There is a certain degree of truth in this, though the color of the head has nothing to do faced sheep afford better mutton than the white-faced. There is a certain degree of truth in this, though the color of the head has nothing to do with the quality of the heat. Southdown mutton is not so fat as Cotswoid, Lincoin and Leicester mutton—and the Southdowns have dark faces, and the Cotswold, Lincoin and Leicester have white faces. Hence the popular notion.

Cotswoid mutton is too fat. Merino mutton is too lean, and there is not enough of it. There is

too lean, and there is not enough of it. There is too much tough skin and bone and tallow in proportion to the pice, julcy, tender, lean meat. As a blacksmith once said, a carcass of Cotswold and a carcass of merino "should be welded together."

A carcass of a nice, moderately well-fed South-

twenty ewes in a season. A vigorous yearling ram, or one 2.3 or 4 years old, can be allowed to run with sixty ewes. If the ram and ewes have some extra food, say a quart of oats each per day, you will be likely to get earlier, stronger and bet-

Selecting Plants for Seed,

Too much care can scarcely be taken in the selection of plants from which it is intended to save the seed. All plants which do not show vigor and produce large, fine fruit should be discarded. It is very poor economy to save the seed from even common plants—they should be above the average. It is much better to purchase seed from reliable growers than to attempt to save seed from plants that are not the very best. It requires not only good care but good judgment to save seed for any length of time, and not have the quality deteriorate. A large proportion of the failures arise from this source. The soil should be rich and kept in the very best condition, so as to induce a good growth; then, if only the best of these plants are saved, the quality can be kept up. With pease, beans, radishes, lettuce, etc., there is a disposition to use the earliest, and let what is left after picking mature seed. If seeds men were to follow this plan the quality of their seeds would rapidly run out. There are enough risks to run over which we have no control, without adding that of poor seeds. The cost of seed, when compared with the difference in the product between good and poor, is so little that it is the poorest of economy to have anything but the best. If the farmer can raise and save them himself, well and good, but if they are not of first quality, he had better purchase. With radishes, beets, carrots, and all root plants, it is not the largest that produce the best seed, but nice, large, smooth roots, that have grown rapidly, and are of good shape and tender. With encumbers and other vines the same rule will apply. Select the seed from those that are thoroughly ripe, of good quality and good shape. Save the best of the seed of these. Of sweet corn, use of the earliest matured ears of good size. We want to encourage quick maturity as much as possible in a large class of plants, and for this reason we should make our selection of seed plants from those large, thrifty plants that have matured good marketable fruit earliest.—[Prairie Farmer. average. It is much better to purchase seed from reliable growers than to attempt to save seed

Keeping Winter Apples. To keep apples well they should not only be gathered at the right time and in the right manner, but they should be properly assorted and at once stored where the temperature is cool and even. Sometimes apples are permitted to get too ripe before they are gathered, and the result is they do not keep as well as if gathered earlier: they do not keep as well as if gathered earlier; oftentimes they are gathered too soon, the weather continuing warm, the apples rot in large quantities before winter sets in. If one has a cool truit house to keep fruit in, winter apples may be gathered the first week in October with safety, and some seasons the last week in September, and nave them keep well; but if one has to depend on the cellar under the dwelling house to keep apples it is important that they should be kept on the trees, if possible, until cool weather.

nave them keep well; but if one has to depend on the cellar under the dwelling house to keep apples it is important that they should be kept on the trees, if possible, until cool weather.

In gathering apples there is always too much haste, especially by those who do not make it a business to grow fruit; more than half of those who gather apples think if the fruit can drop on the grass it will not injure the apples to shake them off, so, after picking a few from the lower limbs, they will shake off the rest; but this is decidedly wrong, for it is very difficult to get an apple to the ground by shaking the tree wilhout having it strike some of the limbs on its way to the ground; this will be sure to brunse it, and thus destroy its keeping qualities. No apple that is permitted to drop to the ground should be packed with those that are to be kept until winter, but should always be put with those that are to be consumed early in the season, whatever may be its appearance. An effort should also be made to handle them over as few times as possible; the packages in which they are to be kept should be under the tree when the fruit is picked, so that when the basket has been filled the apples can be taken from it and packed at once into the package in which they are to be kept until sold. The old practice of gathering apples and pouring them into a wagon to cart home and dump into a heap, to be picked over in leisure hours, has been condemned by all good fruit growers.

There is one important reason why apples should be put up immediately after being gathered, which alone would be a sufficient reason for packing at once after taking from the tree. When an apple is taken from the tree the stem is green and limber, so that when it is put on the top of another apple it bends over and does no injury, but after an apple has been picked a week or two the stems dries and becomes stiff, so that when packed on the of another apple the stem, instead of bending, it often penetrates through the skin of the apple, thus letting the a

To have apples to keep well all that have worms in them should be rejected and packed with those that are to be consumed early in the season; it is true, occasionally an apple will keep well in spite of the worms, but as a rule wormy apples will not keep much beyond the first of January.

keep much beyond the first of January.

Apples that are to be kept for the spring market should be assorted so as to have two sizes, large and medium, for while the medium size will bring, to retail out by count, as much or more than if mixed with the large ones, all large ones will always command an extra price.

In putting up apples for home use it is not so important to separate the sizes, but it is important to separate the gualities; only good sound apples should be put up for winter use, and while, as a rule, apples for the market should be put in barrels, those for home use never should, for a barrei is a very unhandy thing to take apples from. In a small family, where several varieties of apples are put in for winter use, it is a very wasteful practice to put them in barrels, because, it being becessary to have several barrels open at the same time, by thus exposing them to the air more rot than are used; but if the different varieties be put in bushel boxes, with covers to them, any particular variety can be easily obtained, and yet not disturb what are left, or exposing them to the air but a few moments.

any particular variety can be easily obtained, and yet not disturb what are left, or exposing them to the air but a few moments.

Since the introduction of stoves and furnaces the cellar of the dwelling-house has become an unit place to store apples, if it is desired to have them keep well. It is important that the temperature where apples are kept should be as near the freezing point as possible; nothing causes fruit to decay more rapidly than sudden changes of temperature from cold to hot, therefore it should be the aim of the fruit grower to prepare a fruit-house or cellar where it is never very cold or very hot. A fruit-house above ground its better than a cellar, if it be properly constructed, having double walls filled with dry sawdust. A house thus constructed can be much better regulated than a cellar, because the cold air is more readily let in in the early part of the season, which is the time most needed, and when once well cooled off it can be closed and the cool air kept in for some time, when it may again be opened during a cool night, and thus, with a very little trouble, the fruit can be kept at a temperature best calculated to preserve it.

That the time is coming, if it has not already

serve it.

That the time is coming, if it has not already onne, when every large cultivator of fruit should have a honse built expressly for keeping fruit, there can be but little doubt. The expense need not be large, not more than \$1.50 for each barrel of apples, which, at a rate of 10 per cent, would be but fifteen cents for the safe storage of a barrel of apples; the gain would be from fifty cents to \$2.

When apples cannot be stored where they can when apples cannot be stored where they can be kept through the winter, and come out in March sound enough to sell without repacking, they had better be sold at gathering time for what they will bring, for the shrinkage and the expense of pleking over and repacking will, as a rule, be more than the rise in price.—[Massachusetts Ploughnan.

The possibilities of a foreign trade in mutton are shown by the fact that in 1880, 400 carcasses were sent as an experiment from Australia to England, a voyage of 12,000 miles, and across the equator; while in 1883 this trade had grown to 185,000 carcasses, and in 1884, so tar, the shipto 185,000 carcasses, and in 1884, so far, the shipments have been at the rate of nearly 400,000. This latter quantity is equivalent to about one-third of the whole supply of the largest market of the great city of London. The United States exports about one-third as many carcasses of mutton as are sent from Australia; but when 12,000 miles are compared with 3000, and four weeks with one, it seems as though we had a very great advantage over the Australians, and enterprise and mutton only are required to get a satisfactory portion of this trade. The sheep, or rather the shepherds, are down just now; but scarcely with reason, with this bright opening in the eastern horizon gleaning over us. The connection between dogs and the absence of sheep scarcely needs pointing out; but figures show very clearly why the profitable sheep is not seen upon at least 35,000 farms in Massachusetts alone. For of the 44,000 farms in that State one dog at least is kept upon each of 35,000 of them. And whereas, forty years ago, Massachusetts had 460,000 sheep, now there are only 65,000. And yet there is no better market for good mutton and tambs than Boston, and this city is the great wool mart of the country. A good ewe well kept pays for its keep in wool; the manure pays for the labor, and the lamb is the profit. A three-mouths-old lamb of the right kind is easily worth more than its dam, so that the profit is clearly more than 100 per cent. A flock of a dozen sheep will easily pay a farmer \$100 a year if only for the domestic consumption of meat, and there is not a twelve-year-old boy or girl upon ments have been at the rate of nearly 400,000. pay a farmer \$100 a year if only for the domestic consumption of meat, and there is not a twelve-year-old boy or girl upon a farm who would not feel proud and happy to say he or she owned such a little flock. A friend who is a successful farmer, and was once a successful business man, has a thirteen-year-old daughter who owns a flock of twenty sheep, and cares for them in the most exemplary manner. It is her flock, and to one else interferes with the management of it. She has already a bank account, where the profits are beginning to accumulate. But the greatest profit of all is in the training and discipline of this girl, who is attached to

a farm life, and is acquiring habits of thoughtfulness and carefulness which will make her a very useful member of society, under whatever circumstances fortune may have in store for her. It is may be true, but it does not necessarily follow. We never get young lambs too fat. The truth of this matter is, that it will probably make very little difference what particular breed of muton sheep we select the ram from. The real point is to get a good, well-bred ram of any the mutton breeds. The use of ram lambs is not desirable, except to a very limited extent, say a dozon or twenty ewes in a season. A vigorous yearling was core 2.2 or the extent of a part learner in the real point is the probable of the part learner in the probable of the part learner in the probable of the part learner in the same of the probable of the part learner in the same of the probable of the part learner in the same of the probable of the part learner in the same of the part learner in the part learn a farm life, and is acquiring habits of thoughtfulness and carefulness which will make her a very useful member of society, under whatever circumstances fortune may have in store for her. It seems to me that this is an example that many other farmers' daughters might usefully follow. A young Spartan once complained to his father that his sword was too short. "Add a step to it," retorted the sturdy oid soldier. The advice to get nearer the work applies especially in sheep-keeping. This business pays better, even with wool down to thirty cents, than other farming, just because the majority of men do not get close enough to their flocks. A badiy-bred sheep may revert to the original type, in which the wool is nothing but coarse hair, having merely the felting property only of true wooi; and such a sheep will have a fleece that is part hair and part wool. This hair is called kemp, and seriously injures the wool, not only by its presence in it, but also because it cannot be separated, and it will not take the color in dyeing. It is thus one of the worst of all the defects wool is subject to. It is found on the shoulder, the flank, or in the wrinkles of Merlino sheep, and is more common on this breed than upon others. It is a fatal delect in rams, because a kempy ram will produce kempy lambs, which may be worse than himself, and the defect is very kempy ram will produce kempy lambs, which may be worse than himself, and the defect is very apt to increase by inheritance. This defect apt to increase by inheritance. This defect knocks off one-half the value from a fleece. -[Tribune.

> Wintering Over Fall Pigs. The best method of carrying over fall pigs is a timely question with farmers just now, and should be closely looked into. It is not good policy to have fall pigs, but farmers cannot always avoid them. Early spring pigs that can be fattened for market by Christmas are the most profitable; but the farmer will occasionally find a lot of small pigs on his hands, and he must make preparations to winter them over. This should be done in the most economical way. Good shelter should be the first thing provided, and something else besides corn fed. To make the cheapest pork that, when fattened for market, costs the least per pound, the pigs must be crowded from the start. Keeping them growing with the cheapest food is the secret of success. As during the winter a large per cent, of the food consumed is taken up in maintaining animal heat, good shelter is one of the most saving elements in wintering over fall pigs. Where pigs have the run of a good pasturage during the summer or green tye or clover, it fequires but little grain to keep them in growing condition during warm weather. But during whiter this cannot be had and as a consequence an extra amount of other food must be provided. As said before, shelter is one of the esentials in economically wintering over pigs. It should be warm and dry, yet constructed so as to admit of good ventilation. As to feed, I have found corn meal, wheat bran, roots or chopped oats far cheaper feed for carrying over pigs than corn fed alone in the grain. A slop made of an one of these, whether fed warm or cold, is more market by Christmas are the most profitable; but

> corn fed alone in the grain. A slop made of any one of these, whether fed warm or cold, is more economical than grain. Keep the pigs in a growing condition. It will cost less to keep them growing and maintain animal heat than if they were allowed to run down and then build them up again. Pigs kept in this way will be in good condition to run on the pasture the following spring and summer, and make extra hogs the second winter.—[N. J. Shepherd in Kansas City Live Stock Report

Canadian Breeding Experience.

Stock Record.

The superintendent of the Model Farm at Guelph, Canada, gives as below the results of some experiments there in cattle breeding: 1. A steady, frosty winter is better than an

open one in feeding cattle.

2. An average two or three-year-old steer will eat its own weight in different materials in two weeks.
3. Two or three-year-old cattle will add one-

third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same

and foots that upon the same materials unprepared.

4. It is 30 per cent, more profitable to premature and dispose of fattening cattle at 2 years old than to keep them up to 3 years.

5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone. aione.
6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle 3 years old is worth an average of \$2 30 per ton.
7. A three-year-old cattle beast, well fed, will make at least one ton of manure every month of

winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.

9. On an average it cost twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening steer. 10. In Canada the market value of the stock can be thereased 36 per cent, during six months of finishing by good breeding. 11, in order to secure a safe profit no store cattle beast can be sold at less than four and one-

cattle beast can be soid at less than four and one-half cents per pound, live weight.

12. In fattening wethers, to finish a shearlings the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxforddown, 180 pounds, and the Southdown 160 pounds, live weight.

13. A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she be weil littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

Advice to Young Sportsmen. Always bear in mind it is the muzzle of the gun that is dangerous; therefore, never allow the muzzle to point toward yourself or any other person. Never put your hand over the muzzle of a gun, nor allow another person to handle your gun while it is loaded. Use a breech-loading gun with re-bounding hammers. A muzzle-loading gun is both it is loaded. Use a breech-loading gun with rebounding hammers. A muzzle-loading gun is both inconvenient and dangerous to load. Hammer-less guns are beautiful and convenient weapons, but they are not fit for boys to use, especially boys who are just beginning to shoot. If you are hunting in company with others be careful and courteous, always refraining from shooting at birds that are flushed nearer to your companion than to you, and do not allow your gun, under any circumstances, to point at or in the direction of any human being. Open your gun at the breech and take out both shells before cilmbing over a fence, getting into a wagon, going into a house, or handing the gun to a person not used to firearms. Never drag a gun toward you muzzle foremost. Treat an unloaded gun with the same care that you would use in handling a loaded one. "I did not know it was loaded" has caused many terrible accidents. It is best to thoroughly clean and dry a gun after it has been used all day, and when not in use it should be kept in a woollen or leather case. Never shoot at harmless and worthless birds "just to try your hand." Most small birds are pretty, some of them sing sweetly, and nearly all of them are useful as insect destroyers. It is brutal to kil them for any other than scientific or artistic purposes. When out hunting observe everything, so as to remember the minutest details of visible nature. Knowledge thus gathered is invaluable. Boys, when hunting together, should be very cautious in thick covert; as there one may be quite near another and not see him.—[From "Marvin and his Boys Hunters," by Maurice Thompson, in St. Nicholas for October.

Barn-Cellar and Swamp Muck. A barn cellar has many valuable uses. Not the least is that the rats and other vermin have no harbors, as they have under ground floors. Then the manure is handled easier; it is all scraped out of the gutters through the trap-doors and goes down into the cellar upon a good bed of dry swamp muck, which absorbs and deodorizes it, and keeps the stable above sweet and clean. The manure is muck, which absorbs and deodorizes it, and keeps the stable above sweet and clean. The manure is saved from washing by rains and its full value preserved. The best use is thus made of the manure, and its bulk and value is doubled if one will only provide plenty of dry swamp muck, or forest leaves, if he has these and not the other, to receive the urine and to mix with the solid matter, A very bad use of a manure cellar is to tuen the swine into it under the excuse that they will work up the manure. To me nothing else is so horrible as to see pigs wallowing in such a place and picking food out of the dreadful mess. No wonder pork so made should have a bad repute.

Swamp-muck is of exceedingly great value. The fertilizer manufacturer has no monopoly of the use of figures, and, if we use them as he does, a farmer can just as easily and truthfully figure out a good bed of peat to be worth \$5000 an acre. A cubic yard of it air-dried will weigh 1000 pounds. If of ordinary good quality, it will contain 1 per cent, of nitrogen, which the fertilizer man values at, let us say the very moderate estimate—for him—fifteen cents the bound. This makes the 1000 pound of muck worth \$150. In one acre of bog, three feet deep, there are 4840 cubic yard. This figures up to \$7260 for the acre. What fault can the fertilizer man or chemist, who analyzes leather scrap, dried flesh and wool-waste for its nitrogen, and sells it for sixteen to twenty cents a pound, find with these figures. Now is the time to dig it; pile it on the bank; let it drain and dry, and in the with these figures. Now is the time to dig it; pile it on the bank; let it drain and dry, and in the winter put it everywhere that it may soak up every drop of valuable liquid about the stables and yards.

The capacity of the horse's stomach is about sixteen quarts. This fact should be borne in mind by those who have charge of horses. In feeding grain to horses it is important that it should be fed at such a time that it may remain in the stomach as long as need be to secure its complete digestion. The nitrogenous elements, in which grain is richer than other foods, are better digested in the stomach than in the intestines. The grain should be fed after the hay has been eaten, and no other food or drink should be given for some time after, so that the grain may remain in the stomach until it is fully directed. If the grain is fed first, and then a ration, as for instance, of seven pounds of hay, the grain will speedly be forced from the stomach by the hay. In eating the hay, it will be mixed with four times its weight of saliva, and an hour and a hair will be required for masticating it. In order to have the stomach digest well it should not contain more than ten quarts at a time, and, in eating seven pounds of hay, the animal swallows at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of those having passed on into the intestines. If the grain had been fed first before the hay, the grain would have speedly passed out of the stomgrain is richer than other foods, are better digestthe grain had been fed first before the hay, the grain would have speedily passed out of the stomach into the intestines, where it will digest less completely than allowed to remain in the stomach. It is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as the oats or common four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is obviously more im-

portant to have the grain subjected to the full action of the gastric juices than to have the hay retained there. Hence in feeding grain it should be fed after the hay ration has been eaten. This is a matter well worth remembering in feeding

horses.

Preparing Sheep for Winter. The small amount of extra food fed to sheep in the fall to put them in such condition as all breed. ing sheep should be in to go safely through the winter, should not be regretted as a loss, because as the sheep make the most out of the pasture its deficiency must be made up in order to give the pasture its greatest value. It sometimes happens that only a small part of the flock remain thin, the nasture having been sufficient for the best feeders, in which case the thin sheep should be separated from the rest and fed this extra food where they will not be molested. This reduces the amount of extra food required and produces also a better result. Those flocks that are intended to be fattened for the spring sale, or to be turned at the best opportunity, should now have careful attention. The warm weather is the time to push them. The better their condition becomes in moderate fall weather, the less food will be required in the coid season. But care must be taken not to overfeed those that are fat in the warm season, and in such cases no corn should be given, but their condition simply kept up by a little bran, even that given in great moderation, as any pushing of such is likely to develop febrile diseases, which are very dangerous. deficiency must be made up in order to give the

Citric Acid as an Antiseptic.

Some recent researches undertaken in France by a Dr. Schultz have shown that citric acid has powerful antiseptic properties. Some fragments of meats were placed in a 5 per cent. solution of the acid, and at the end of fifteen days were taken out perfectly preserved. In a 1 per cent. solution out perfectly preserved. In a 1 per cent, solution the meat was decomposed rapidly, but gave off no offensive odor of putrefaction. In continuing his experiments upon organized germs, Dr. Schultz found that one drop of a solution of one part acid to 1000 of water placed in a liquid containing bacteria and other organisms, instantly caused their death, as observed under the microscope. The salts of citric acid do not appear to have the same quality. Fresh ment placed in a 5 per cent, solution of citrate of soda putrefied as quickly as in ordinary water. If these researches are confirmed we shall have an important addition to our food-preserving substances, and one which will be free from the objections of unwholesomeness urged against boracic and other acids. Things Worth Knowing.

A dressing of manure over the roots of rhubarb, or other perennial garden vegetables or fruits in the fall serves the double purpose of a fertilizer, and a protection to the roots. No matter how hardy a plant is, some winter protection to the roots will be a benefit. Applied early where it can be, and the valuable parts of manure will be largely washed in by fall rains before the ground

reezes.

To find size of bins for apples, potatoes, etc., muitiply the length, breadth and debth together, and this product by eight, and point off one figure in the product for decimals. The result will be the contents on bushels.

Apple pomace from the improved cider mills where straw is not used is a cheap and healthy article of food. It may be stored for winter use in silos.

A farmer ought no more to think of leaving his

A farmer ought no more to think of leaving his implements to take care of themselves than of leaving his purse to care for itself, and he can afford about as well to do the one as the other. It is not a matter of nicety, but of economy. The best farmer is he who treats that which he possesses in the best manner, be it plough or cow. Reduce the fencing; one and one-third billions of dollars is the estimate of the cost of farm fences in this country.

Put it down as a rule that manure lying in the yards a year will in one way or another deteriorate one-fourth in value.

Put it down as a rule that manure lying in the yards a year will in one way or another deteriorate one-tourth in value.

Blackberry plants may be used as an effective and doubly valuable hedge by setting the plants in a single row at three feet apart.

The idea of planting edible nut-bearing trees where shade is desired is not new, but the suggestion is a good one. Chestnut, walnut, blekorynut and butternut trees are all nearly as fine in appearance as horse-chestnut and maple. The timber of such tree is always in demand, and the tree itself may become profitable, should it become desirable at any time to remove it.

Smut in corn is becoming more troublesome every year, partly from lack of care in destroying smutty corn before taking to the crib. It is most prevalent on land where corn is grown year after year, showing that some of the germs remain in the soil through the winter. As it appears first on the tassel, or male flower, it is well to go through the field and destroy all that appears diseased. The smut fails from the tassel to the silk and is thus propagated in the ear.

Repeated groupings of leguminous crops may so

and is thus propagated in the ear.

Repeated croppings of leguminous crops may so exhaust the soil as to render it what is called "clover" or "bean sick." This condition may be "clover" or "bean sick." This condition may be remedied by the growth of other crops for several

remedied by the growth of other crops for several years.

The National Stockman says: "Many farmers would, no doabt, be surprised to learn of the great crops of beets, turnips, etc., that may be raised to an acre. The crops of these roots would often exceed 1000 bushels per acre, while it would take ten acres to raise the same amount of corn. For mileh cows, brood sows and ewes at lamblog time, also for any growing stock, they are superior feed to grain for the long winter, when stock are deprived of other green food. This, with the enormous amounts that may, be raised on an acre, justiy entitles them to an important place among tarm crops."

The farmer can better afford to raise potatoes

The farmer can better afford to raise potatoes | Domestic Monthly, with premiums... 1.50 enty-five cents per bushelthan

at twenty-five cents per bushelithan to grow wheat at \$1; 200 bushels per acre is not a large average yield. This would give \$50 per acre. Fifteen bushels is an average yield of an acre of wheat. The potato crop will require a little more labor, but with the late improved machinery the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of potatoes has been very much reduced.

Before winter begins the older sheep should be separated and fed a little extra, so as to get them in condition for the butcher. There is no profit in sheep over six years old, except to feed and kill.

An exchange says a Kansas farmer who had nine head of sheep put the money that came to him from the sale of mutton and wool luto more sheep. In nine years he had 1700 sheep, worth \$5000.

One man in Maine has marketed 5000 lambs in Portland the present season.

If you are going into the sheep business do not get too many. Get a good buck first and then buy what sheep you can feed well to put with him.

get too many. Get a good buck first and then buy what sheep you can feed well to put with him. It will always pay to begin to fatten hogs in warin weather; they will gain almost as fast again. This has been demonstrated a great many times, and it means all the difference between loss and gain. Any farmer can better afford to pay the interest on money and buy feed to push his animals ahead in warm weather than wait till cold weather.

the interest on money and buy feed to push his animals ahead in warm weather than wait till cold weather.

The attempt to have a cow for butter and beef is trying to make butter and tailow with the same machine.

Next year is it cheese or butter? Select your cows accordingly. A cow may be grand for cheese and poor for butter, or vice versa.

In the vicinity of cities, especially where large breweries exist, brewers' grains are extensively used as feed for milch cows. They make a large quantity of not very rich milk, and are chiefly fed by those who sell milk in cities. Farmers who rely on cream and butter for their profits cannot afford to feed brewers' grains largely.

Butter tests, while valuable as showing the possibilities of breeds or individuals, are too often conducted and reported much as the tests of speed in horses are, without regard to the cost of fitting.

An ox will consume 2 per cent. of his weight of hay per day to maintain his condition. If put to moderate labor, an increase of this quantity to 3 per cent. will enable him to perform his work and still maintain his fiels. If he is to be fattened, he requires about 4½ per cent. of his weight

and still maintain his flesh. If he is to be fattened, he requires about 4½ per cent. of his weight daily in nutritious food.

Warnath makes milk; frost shrinks it. Factory men know this. The cow should, therefore, never see a frosty night; should never know there was any bad weather. He formerly gave his cows ittle attention until calving, but had learned bet ter. They should not be exposed to the weather at all, whether in milk or not.

Scouring in calves is caused more by bad management than by disease. Badly-ventilated stables, lack of bedding, fifthy pens, overteeding, flee placed where the calves can get it, is a sure the principal causes. A little yellow dirtor subsoil, placed where the calves can get it, is a sure corrective. If stabled, put a little fresh earth in the manger; if on pasture, draw a furrow and turn up the subsoil. If the calf is very bad, put some of the cool, fresh earth in his mouth. Keep the calf clean, take good care of him, doctor him with common sense, and you will have but little trouble.

The purchasing and the use of first-class rams cannot be too highly recommended. The differ ence in the use of good or poor rams makes wool growing either a losing or a profitable business

growing earner a losing of a profitable business. Too many farmers use rams that would not have made good wethers; and beside they use the same ram year after year, never changing until the old made good wethers; and beside they use the same ram year after year, never changing until the old ram dies of old age, or some stray dog happens to mercifully relieve the owner of him. Then one of his scalawag lambs is saved to take his place in the breeding season, thus breeding in and in until the flock is bred out. Sheep-owners must introduce new and non-related blood from time to time.

duce new and non-related blood from time to time.

Sheep often go a long time without drinking, especially if in a good pasture, and when the dews are so heavy that they can fill up with wet grass in the morning. But when they do want to drink, water is as necessary to their noatin and comfort as to that of other animals.

It is asserted that a flock of hens in a peach orchard do the tyees much good.

A successful poultry-raiser says: 1 regard warnth in winter a necessity to snecessful lowl keeping. My house is by no means frost-proof, but I have never had an egg freeze in it nor a comb frosted, though my fowls are all Leghorns and their grades. By the ventilation of my house the waste of heat is reduced to the minimum.

The french have made millions by their attention to poultry, and what is possible there can be accomplished here. Great as is the annual production of eggs in the United States we are but in our infancy in the matter. What we need to make poultry profitable is a change from the old methods and an advance on the new. It will not do for farmers to cling to the traditional dunghill, for breeds adapted to all purposes have been made for them.

Fowls cooped all winter in a house poorly venti-

for them.

Fowls cooped all winter in a house poorly ventilated will not lay eggs that will hatch, and will lay but lew eggs. It is absolutely necessary that they go into the open air, or that the houses be

thoroughly aired each day, if we would have health and early broods of chickens. Sulphur must be ied once or twice a week, and clover hay fed.

If your poultry houses have not been whitewashed this season, do it at once; but first smudge the houses faithfully by mixing carbolic acid, turpentine and sulphur and fring the same, confining the smoke for two hours. Then air and whitewash, and you will save the fowls from the liability of lice, save feed, get more eggs and have z clear conscience of duty done to your stock.

A Texas exchange states, with a good deal of satisfaction, that buyers hunting cheap sheep are not finding the success anticipated. Sheep owners are not giving away a sheep and a half-grown fleece for the price of a fleece just now. A change is good in this respect.

A Philadelphia grower of early lambs reports that his earliest brought \$10 per head. Single choice lambs were sold in Bosten last spring for \$1 per pound. To get these high prices the lambs must come early, be kept warm and the dams fed so as to give a liberal supply of milk until the young are able to eat grain. This all involves labor and expense, but all is well repaid.

CATERPILLAR, CURCULIO, Etc.,

CANKER WORM EXTERMINATOR.

A few applications this Autumn will stop the Autumn Canker Worms from ascending the trees and depositing their eggs, only to become full-fledged tree eaters the first warm days next spring. It will ensure you an INCREASED yield of fruit, free from worms.

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Silk Culture as an Industry for Women.

The Work-Table--- Embroidered Suspenders, Mantel Mats and Pine Pillows.

Picked Up-Scraps of Information on the Fashions.

In the woman's department of the Institute fair which has just closed, there were several exhibits which, while most interesting and remarkable even in themselves, were at the same time calculated to be of the greatest benefit to working women, and thus to all womankind.

Ranking first among these was the silk culture exhibit. This was not entirely from any one source, but was made up of exhibits from several individuals in various parts of our Union, from Massachusetts to Texas. Small collections were sent by Miss Mary Davidson, Junction City, Kan., Mrs. Tuttle, Flatonia, Tex., and Miss Lizzie Burnside, Winchester, Va. From Clinton, Ill., came some applique work made of the delicate inner shell of the cocoon; and a small collection of silk came from Miss Ruby Strong of Williamsburg, Mass. This enterprising lady, a great-aunt by the way of Mrs. McBride, the manager of the woman's department, was a ploneer in the work. She used to keep her cocoons in the wood-shed, and for years manufactured the sewing silk used in her family. Like all pioneers, she had to use primitive tools, but to the writer at least there was a charm about the hollowed corn-cobs that

the most elaborate steam reel could never possess. The exhibit of the Woman's Siik Culture Association of the United States, Mrs. John Lucas, president, was most strikingly beautiful. Here one saw an array of large glass jars arranged on three sides of a pyramid, the neat printed labels showing that the cocoons within came from

All Parts of the United States. The colors of these were a feast to one's eyes, varying as they did from pure white through creamy and mushroom tints to a beautiful brim-stone yellow. Overhead hung bags of netting filled with more cocoons, looking like a new kind of popped corn. In a large show-case were skeins of reeled silk of as many colors as the cocoons, so daintily soft and pretty, especially the yellow, that it was a pleasure to touch it, play with it and let it slip through one's fingers like embodied sunbeams. There was also the manuembodied sunbeams. There was also the maintenfactured silk in the form of floss, thread for kultting and sewing, brocaded velvets, silk cloth and ribbons. An especially attractive thing was a large silk handkerchief of soft changeable gray with a rosy flush in some lights, the silk of which was raised, reeled, spun, dyed and woven into its present form by Shaker women of Pleasant Hill, Ky.

Practical Workings of a Silk Reel. This was operated by an Italian woman, Mrs. Augustine, who has been in the country for this purpose about five years, and her brown-eyed daughter, Miss Katle. The wonderful skill displayed in this work must be seen to be appreciated, but in way of a rough description, it may be said that the apparatus consists of a square zinc surface, in which is sunk a small oval tank containing water kept hot by a little ure beneath. At the edge of the tank stands a little frame containing four projecting wires, the ends twisted into a little loop or hook; above and back of this is the reel, revolving by a crank with band power on a horizontal axis, a spiral spring giving it at the same time a little movement to the right and left, which is for the purpose of preventing tangling when the silk is used by the manufacturer. In beginning work Mrs. Augustine dumps a lot of cocoons into the Mrs. Augustine dumps a lot of cocoons into the hot water tank, and leaves them covered to simmer a while, the pupse within having heen previously "stifled" by a gentle heat. If you can imagine a skein of yarn wound into a ball after having had the syrup cup tipped over on it, you will have a good idea of these cocoon balls of sik thread which the worm covers into a glutinous substance as it is spun. The steeping in hot water dissolves this glue and loosens the thread. Then the cocoons are brushed to one side and a thin board across the tank holds them there; Mrs. Augustine then takes a brush like a whisk broom, only round, and souses and stirs the cocoons only round, and souses and stirs the cocoons about with a vigorous hand. The ends of the little balls of silk are loosened by this process and catch on to the end of the broom. This is lifted occasionally and the attached threads are gathered into the left hand. Then the broom is

haid aside, the little partition removed, the bails "soused" a little to get them to unwinding well, and from the store of ends in her left hand she joins, by a deft movement of her right, new threads upon those left hanging from the reel; Miss Katle turns the grank and the threads from seven, nine or even threen cocoons, according to the fineness, run smooth through each of the four little wire hooks, twis around each other in pairs above, which unites the strands, separate again, and pass through guides over a bar on to the reel, which is presently filled with four skeins of soft white, creamy or yellow slik. ently filled with four skeins of soft white, creamy or yellow slik.

The wonderful deftness and skill displayed by Mrs. Augustine comes from long years of practice, yet this, as well as every other process connected with the culture of slik, can be learned and performed easily and well, even by amateurs. This lact, together with those of the lightness of the work and the small capital necessary to begin the business, make it an industry which offers a wild field for women. It is very easy to begin. Information regarding the work can be obtained by any lady who wishes to try it, at any time, by addressing the "Manager Woman's Department, New England Manifacturers and Mechanics' Institute, Eoston, Mass."

the little partition removed, the

Five Hundred White Mulberry Trees have been presented to this department by Mr. will be given to any woman in New England who desires to start the culture of silk, the trees to be shipped from Mr. Porter's nursery in April, 1885. The trees may be raised very easily from the seed, one ounce of good seed producing about 5000 trees. It should be sown in the spring, and good trees once well rooted will thrive in any soil which is not too wet. The tree is highly ornamental, and makes excellent hedges, the leaves furnish the silk worms with their proper food, while the fruit is excellent for poultry. Information obtained, and the trees started, one has but to order some slik worm eggs of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States, and the enterprise is launched, and will encounter no difficulty in soil or climate from Maine to California.

There is no dauger of this industry getting "overcrowded," at least not for the present. The value of slik imported and consumed in this country exceeds by millions of dollars the amount of breadstuffs exported.

The Demands of the Silk Business The trees may be raised very easily from the

The Demands of the Silk Business at the present time call for 1,250,000 pounds of raw silk annually, worth \$7,500,000 in gold, and the crop might be raised in this country as

There are many women and girls, especially in the country, who wish to do something to earn money. They wish to do something to earn money. They wish to gratify a taste for music, for books, for study; they long to help hard-working parents; or mayhap, by the loss of husband or father, they need to earn daily bread for themselves and others. How much better for such to try work like this silk culture, which will allow them to live cheaply, safely and happily in their quiet country homes, than to crowd the great cities and drag out a miserable existence in factories and shops, or at desks and counters.

THE WORK TABLE.

Embroidered Suspenders, Mantel Mats and Pine Needle Piliows.

EMBROIDERED SUSPENDERS. - A correspondent of this column asks for directions for making embroidered suspenders, a request which is very giadly granted. Buy one and a half yards of rib-bon, number 9 or 12, and the same quantity of the next greater width, to serve as lining. Have the ribbon stamped in any design preferred and work with filoselle or filling slik. Arrasene is sometimes used, but is not so good. Work the whole length of the ribbon except about one and a haif linenes of the front ends. Folded sarcenet cambric placed between the ribbon and its lining will give the requisite strength and firmness. The slik webbing ends, etc., for mounting, can be bought at Whitney's thread store, and will cost from \$1\$ to \$2\$ 75, according as they are more or less fine and elaborate. They will also make them up at this shop if desired, though if one has a sewing machine one can generally manage it at home from directions which will be given where the mountings are purchased. The preferred way is not to have the "anglepiece" spoken of by our correspondent, but to make up the right and left portions separately as two plain pleces with mounting at the ends, these being crossed in the back when worn. next greater width, to serve as lining. Have the

FOR THE MANTEL, -A very handsome mantel lambrequin is made of dark green plush, which may hang as a straight plain, flounce all around, or be cut with a long, square panel at either side. and a shorter curve between them (Butterick's and a shorter curve between them (Butterick's pattern No. 9504 is a new and very pretty design for this). It is lined throughout with pale yellow satteen, and is decorated with yellow and purple pansies and their foliage. These are bought all grapared to be applied and can be arranged in

any design desired, the effect being almost the same as that of hand embroidered, though obtained with one-quarter the labor. Dark purple or any dark red might be used as the background if preferred.

Mantel mats are being used a great deal now by those who do not care to attempt a lambrequin, and they have the merit of being readily transferred from one mantel to another without any rentine. A preffy pair is made of feit, each mat being about 18x21 inches. They are put on the mantel lengthwise, and only the front edges which hang over are embroidered, a row of pendants being used as a finish. Dark, golden-brown plush, embroidered in arrasene with wild roses in ribbon work would be a very handsome design.

PINE NEEDLE PILLOWS .- Make a pillow about ten inches by fifteen of heavy cotton, stuffed with cleau, dry, pine needles. The covering for the pillow is of pongee, embroidered in outline stitch. the design of pine needles and cones being easily found in shops where stamping is done. It may found in shops where stamping is done. It may also bear some motto, done in queer, irregular letters, such as "Give me of your balm, O fir tree!" from Hiawatha; or, "I remember the fir trees, dark and high," from Hood; or, "A charm that luils to sleep," from Goldsmith's "Heimit"; or, "Friendhest to sleep and slience," from "Paradise Lost"; or, "Our pines are trees of healing." The pillow should be tied to the upper part of the chair, where the head will rest comfortably against it. It tied on with ribbons, the ends may be folded to term points, each bearing a small larch or fir cone glided or bronzed. These pillows are even more satisfactory if made These pillows are even more satisfactory if made large and square for the sofa or lonnee, as more room is given for the design and motio. A bow of ribbon on one corner may be finished as described

PICKED UP.

Scraps of Information on the Fashions.

The new passementeries are handsomer than ever. There are corsage trimmings of a large collar and cuffs made entirely of beads in one or more colors. These in shaded gold to wear on a seal-brown silk or velvet dress are very beautiful.

A very pretty costume seen on Washington street the other day was of dark bine cloth, made with a short jacket and long plain overdress. The latter parted in the seams either side the front to show the deep red velvet skirt below, straps being fastened across the slashes to keep them in place. There was probably some of the crimson velvet on the basque, but it was concealed from view by the jacket.

Ribbons are to be very elaborate this winter, bearing Japanese designs, velvet figures of the same color as the ground, and gold and silver

The smaller the bonnet the more elegant this season. The butterfly capote gets its name from its shape, which resembles a butterfly with the wings flattened down on each side of the head. It is worn chiefly as a theatre bonnet.

A correspondent of the Bazar writes from Parls that bustles are worn or not as one pleases. In this, as in other toilet matters nowadays, people consult their own tastes rather than any

Velvet bonnets left over from last winter if defaced by rain or snow can have the spots hidden by sewing on beads in dots, branches or crescents, or else embroider with silk in the color of the velvet with some gilt threads added in lozenge-shaped figures, blocks or diamonds.

For mid-winter fur bands will be much used on

A Washington street dealer who makes a specialty of tailor-made garments for ladies shows a natty leather vest of pale ecru buttoned up with small round white pearl buttons, worn under a short jacket or basque of dark blue stockinet with rounded froms. It was to form part of a dark blue cloth suit and the cost was \$25.

PROPOSING IN TEXAS.

The English Idea of Love-Making in Brother Jonathan's Domain.

[Chambers' Journal.]
They manage these things differently in Texas. This is how a fond couple come to an understanding, according to one who pretends to know. He sits on one side of the room in a big white rocking-chair; she on the other side in a little white oak rocking-chair. A long-eared deer hound is by his side, a basket of sewing by hers. Both the young people rock incessantly. He sighs heavily and looks out of the west window at a myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and gazes out of the east window at the turnip patch. At last he remarks:
"This is mighty good weather for cotton pick-

ing."
"Tis that," the lady responds, "If we only had

"'Tis that," the lady responds, "if we only hany to pick."
The rocking continues.
"What's your dog's name?" asks she.
"Cooney!" Another sigh-broken stillness.
"What's he good for?"
"What's he good for?" says he abstractedly.
"Your dog, Cooney."
"For ketching 'possums."
Slience for haif an hour.
"He looks like a deer hound."
"Who?"

"Who?"
"Cooney."
"He is, but he's sort o' bellowsed, an' gettin' old
an' slow, an' he aln't no 'count on a cold trail."
In the quiet ten minutes that ensues she takes
two stitches in her quilt, 2 gorgeous affair made
after the pattern called "Rose of Sharon."
"You was raighty many stick ang."

"Your ma raising many chickens?"
"Forty-odd." "Forty-odd."
Then more rocking, and somehow the big rock-

Then more rocking, and somehow the big rocking-chair and the little rocking-chair are jammed side by side and rocking is impossible.

"Makin' quitis?" he observes.

"Yes," she replies, brightening up, for she is great on quilts. "I've just finished a gorgeous 'Eagle of Brazil,' a 'Setting Sun,' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw the 'Yellow Rose of the Prairie?"

"No."

'Do you love cabbage?"

"I do that."

Presently his hand is accidently placed on hers, of which she does not seem to be at all aware. Then he suddenly says:

"I'se a great mind to bite you,"

"What have you a great mind to bite me for?"

"Kase you won't have me."

"Well, now, I ax you,"

"Then, now, I has you,"

"Then, now, I has you,"
Coony dreams he hears a sound of kissing, and
next day the young man goes after a marriage

WOMEN WHO HAVE WEALTH.

Points for Impecunious Bachelors in Search of Matrimonial Fortunes.

["Carp" in Cleveland Leader. The telegraph this morning cites Miss Eliza-beth Garrett as the richest single lady of the United States, and says that the estimates of her fortune run all the way from \$15,000,000 to her fortune run all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The United States contains a great many wealthy women. Henry E. Packer's sister owns a die interest in 160,000 shares of the Lenigh Valley railroad, the dividends of which amount to \$750,000 annually. Mrs. A. R. Allen of St. Louis pays taxes on \$1,197,000, and Miss Bernice Morrison of the same city is taxed at \$904,990. There is a cattle queen named Rogers near Corpus Christi. Tex., who owns 40,000 cattle, and is worth over \$1,000,006. She is the financial agent of the ranch, keeps the pocketbook and oversees the stock while she sends her second husband to the Texas Legislature. Catherine Wolfe of New York, the augnter of old Peter Wolfe, who married Lorillard's two sisters and got \$1,000,000 with each of them, has an income of \$500,000 a year, and she owns real estate to the amount of about \$6,000,000. Like Mrs. Rogers of Texas, she is about 50 years old, and plain in all her habits. She is single, too, and she lives all alone in a big house on Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New York. It is said that she was engaged to be married years ago, but that her affisheed died a few days before the day fixed for the wedding. Mrs. William Astor is worth about \$1,000,000, and Mrs. Marshali O. Roberts, the wife of a mining king, who died some years ago, its said to have assets which will foot up \$8,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has a princely income, no doubt. Mrs. Gammell is said to contest with Miss Garrett the reputation of being the richest unmarried woman in the country, and England's wealthlest nelress I see is a Miss. \$50,000,000. The United States contains a great richest unmarried woman in the country, and England's wealthiest neiress I see is a Miss Hamilton, who has large estates in Scotland and an income of somewhere near \$500,000 a year.

Interesting to Monocular Old Maids.

Interesting to Monocular Old Maids.

[Philadelphia Record.]

A very important surgical operation was performed in this city yesterday, the ultimate results of which promise to make a str in medical and surgical circles. Heretofore the best that surgery has accompished in replacing destroyed natural eyes with false ones has been to put in the injured member's place a glass eye, which, however skillfully made, can always be detected because it has no motion, but remains stationary, while the healthy organ is gazing from point to give to the artificial eye the same motion as that of the natural eye.

Providence's Innocent Amusements.

[St. Paul Herald.] The other day a little cherub of but a very few summers sat at the window of her residence on East Fourth street, when a genuine dude walked wearily by. His legs were phantom-like, his shoes wearing by. His legs were phantom-like, his shoes long and pointed, his dress foppish, he were a single eye-glass and carried a diminutive rattan cane. As he stared about idiotically the little one said: "Mamma, did Dod make 'at man,?" "Yes, my darling." The little one looked again and giggled, and with a merry twinkle in her eye said: "Mamma, Dod likes to have fun des' as much as anybody, don't he?"

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Articles That Can be Made at Home at a Small Expense - Mounted Chromos-Fancy Boxes - Lambrequins - Sofa Pillows, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The lady who can paint, sketch or embroider after approved modern methods will scarcely be at a loss in the way of remembering her friends with pretty souvenirs on the many occasions that seem to call for these in these days of much present-making. But her less fortunate sister in the way of artistic accomplishments, and with scanty purse, and remote from opportunities for observation even, will perhaps be glad of a few hints that will enable her to utilize such materials as she may already be possessed of.

The smaller panel chromos given some years since with the magazines, make beautiful bookmarks by simply pasting them on watered ribbon of suitable width, and fringing out the ends or using a fringe of netted or crocheted silk. A still simpler way is to take silk or satin cut an inch and a half wider than the picture all around, fringe to a proper depth, and paste your chromo in the centre; and thus arranged they will answer, in many instances, as Christmas, New Year's or Easter cards.

For the larger chromos, take a piece of stiff cardboard, rom an inch and a half to two inches wider than the picture, the wnite margin (if there be any) having first been cut away; lay the picture in the centre of cardboard, and with a pencil mark carefully all around to define the margin for frame, and cover this margin with satin, plush or velvet, in some rich, dark color, or black, gumming it firmly in place and making it wide enough to fold over the outer edge, and cover the back with fancy over the outer edge, and cover the back with fancy paper or silesia pasted on. Now cut from "old gold" silk or satin—the satin being preferable—a bias strip half an inch wide, fold through the middle abd gum on the back of your pleture so that it will form a narrow line beyond the outer edge, which will give the effect of a line of gilt; paste your chromo in centre of cardboard, hang by a sik loop, cord or ribbons, and the effect is quite equal to many of the gilt and plush frames that are expensive.

equal to many of the gilt and plush frames that are expensive.

Another pretty way of mounting these chromos is in the banner style. If there is a wide margin trim it off and paste the picture on a piece of black, crimson, purple or old gold slik. The silk should be much wider at the top and bottom than at the sides, if the picture is in panel style. The top and bottom are then fastened to a small gilded red; any small, smooth wooden stick of proper size will do for the rod, and the gidting can be done with gold diamond paint. These pictures also look very pretty with silk cut much longer at the bottom than at the top and sides, and cut out in vandykes, omitting the rod, of course, and finishing in lambrequin style with silk, gold or silver fringe; but if gilt or silver fringe is used the upper rod should be painted to correspond.

"What shail I do?" exclaimed a young friend with a good deal of ingenuity but a slender pocketbook, a few months since, as she entered my room. "I wish so much to remember a dear triend, who has been kind to me, with a birthday present, but I have only \$2.50 that is my very own to do as I please with, and the greater part of that must be used in another way." An idea singested itself to me, and I replied: "Your friend is fond of pictures, no doubt, and you have taken a magazine; have you not some pictures to spare from your back numbers that you can arrange in some attractive way?"

"Euleka!" she exclaimed, after a moment's reflection; and a few days later she came tripping in, her face beaming with pleasure, and laid before

flection; and a few days later she came tripping in, her face beaming with pleasure, and laid before me a very ornamental looking box containing a lovely little book; but let me describe the manu-

me a very ornamental looking box containing a lovely little book; but let me describe the manufacture of it in her own words.

"I looked through all my scrap-bags and boxes, and in one I found a quantity of white satin ribbon about an inch wide, and a large, heavy piece of white satin that had once done duty as part of a banner for a temperance society; in another a couple of wards of Swiss tarletan—this was all. I then hunted over my magazines, and selected certain pictures. After this I looked in my pocket-book, and found forty cents left, and with this I bought two ten-cent packages of Diamond dye, one of scarlet and one of old gold, and a package of 'silver paint,' and a bottle of mucilage. With this 'stock in trade' I went to work. I dyed half my sath scarlet and half old gold; the ribbon I dyed scarlet. After dyeing my ribbon and satin according to directions given, I rinsed them through a little soft water in which I had put some white of egg—gum-arable would have been just as good, I suppose—and ironed them while still wet with a hot iron, first on the wrong side and then on the right, and satin always washes and irons so much better than any other kind of silk that one not in the secret could not tell it from new, as you see. The egg-water restored its original dressing, and ironing on the right side its lustre. I next selected two chromos of the size I wanted my book for the outside of covers; I cut two pieces of cardboard of corresponding size, which I lined with the old gold satin, making it enough larger to fold over the outer edges, gumming It down securely; I then frayed and ravelied a strip of the satin, an inch and a halffwide, to the depth of an inch, and gummed this on the outer edge, or outside; two inches from top and bottom of each cover, on front edge of each. I gummed one end of scarlet ribbon cut in half-yard lengths. inch and a half wide, to the depth of an inch, and gummed this on the outer edge, or outside; two inches from top and bottom of each cover, on front edge of each, I gummed one end of scarlet ribbon cut in half-yard lengths. This accomplished I pasted on my chromos, and my covers were complete. I then cut a dozen pages of Swiss tarletan; these I finished on the edges by gumming on narrow strips of satin, and filled in the pages with selected poems, sketches, engravings, etc.; but these pages are the pretiest I think where I have pasted on pale blue tissue paper that I happened to have as a background for a bouquet of prepared autumn leaves, and the blue shlning faintly through the tarletan on the other side, which I thought I would not cover, makes a background for these ferns and grasses. Having completed my pages I carefully arranged them inside the covers, and carried them to the shoemaker, whom I got to punch eyeiet-holes, and put in eyelets like they use in laced leather shoes in the country. This done, I ran scarlet ribbons through the eyelets, tied them together tightly and then in a bow knot. The ribbons in front edge I also tied in bows to keep the book in shape. I made my box enough larger than the book so that it would lie in nicely without crushing the ribbons. I made it also with cardboard and head it with scarlet satin; the sides I covered with tea-paper and painted with sliver paint and pasted a chromo on top, and behold the result!"

Following up the idea given in preceding as to covers, the pages would be very pretty made

cardboard and lined it with scarlet satin; the sides I covered with tea-paper and painted with silver paint and pasted a chromo on top, and behold the result!"

Following up the idea given in preceding as to covers, the pages would be very pretty made of rice lace, like bonnet frames are made of, the edges neatly bound with ribbons and the centres filled with bouquets and little garlands of mosses, ferns and leaves in variety. These chromos would also make good covers for favorite novels or works of fiction, now so popular as published in cheap pamphiet form. Another idea that would perhaps please some of our readers would be to obtain the portrait of some favorite author—Longfellow, for instance—and carefully collect such of his poems as are obtainable in newspapers, and all things relating to him of interest, with an account of his deatn, etc., and paste on the pages of these covers, thus forming a biography edited by one's self for the special benefit of some favorite friend. To the ingenious, no end of pleasing variations will occur.

Very pretty lambrequins in "crazy work" can be made by using foundation material four or five inches wide, according to the use for which the lambrequin is designed, and fitting over it odd little bits of silk, satin or velvet, in approved crazy style, and buttonholing or cat-stitching down the edges with particolored silks, and then embroidering any pretty design in the way of birds, grasses, leaves or flowers, in gold or silver thread in outline stitch. These stripes, however, snould be his shaces of one color, that is, each stripe should be, or every alternate stripe, of dark and light pieces; or every alternate supe may be of mosale work, and over this appropriate designs, in outline work, of gold and silver thread, and these joined to stripes of solid colors embroidered in ribbon, or filied in crewel work; or the alternate stripes may be of crocheted twine with ribbons run through the open work. The silk or velvet stripes should be square and finished with fringe. These l

covers, can turn them to splendid advantage by the aid of the Diamond dyes—to which I so frequently allude on account of their beautiful colors, cheapness, and the faculty with which they can be used—by dyeing them in artistic colors, then culting in very fine strips, after the manner of carnet rags, and sewing them together in the same way, and winding in balls as if preparing them for a carpet. These can be crocheted or knitted with coarse needles into stripes, octagons, squares, and made into bedspreads, lounges, afghans, portieres, sofa pillows, chair cushions, etc. Fine wools of different kinds, such as cashmere, merino and slik and wool goods mixed, can be mixed with the slik rags to good advantage. In the making of beadspreads and large afghans in mosale or crazy work, any kind of pretty wool goods, or cloths or flannels can be used instead of slik, and finished in various embroidery stitches, either with sliks, crewels, or zephyrs. Zephyrs shaded in the skein are very pretty indeed for fartening down the edges in this kind of work.

Very acceptable and useful presents for invalid friends can be made of pillows or cushions stuffed with hops and sweet and aromatic herbs of varifriends can be made of pillows or cushions stuffed with hops and sweet and aromatic herbs of various kinds, such as balsam, bergamot, peppermint, pennyroya', rose or tost-gerantum leaves. The pethlyrova', rose or loss-geranium leaves. The cushlons or plilows may have one or several kinds of these herbs mixed. These herbs should first be dried as quickly as possible in the shade.

Scott's advertisement in this issue of his electric goods. The doctor and his goods are well and be dried as quickly as possible in the shade.

spread out thinly, so that they will not mould or become rusty. The outside covers of the pillows may be of the crocheted or knitted slik rags, or of mosale work. They may bring repose and sweet dreams to many a weary head.—[Demorest's Magazine.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL STYLES.

Material, Color and Cost of Suits and

Hats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ets.

Overcoats What Fashion Requires in

Though so many Americans transform them-

selves into Englishmen, as far as outside appear

ances go, still their ideas are modified, thus far,

to suit our tastes, and, while merchants select the

more subdued patterns sent over, they at the same

time recognize home talent and employ American

fabrics and ideas as a background for the more gaudy colorings from "over the water." There is

a decided innovation this fall in the familiar

"claw-hammer" coat: the fronts are now sharply

rounded, presenting the effect of a cutaway.

instead of being squared off at the waist as of yore. The Prince Albert is double or single-

breasted, with the lower portion sloped according to the fancy and figure. The bomely, comfort-

able sacque coat is only worn by elderly persons

or for wear within the precincts of home. The

Chesterfield, fastening with one button and then

cutaway, is made for men on the shady side of middle age only. Cutaways have four or five but-

tons and slope much or little, according to the

fancy. The latest cut buttons straight down and

then slopes sharply, forming a decided V. Vests

are made very high for every-day wear, and cor-

respond with the coat. Dress vests are, as usual,

cut low and rounding, displaying two or three

Overcoats are of smooth or rough cloth, mel-

tons, friezes, etc. The single or double-breasted sacque coat with a fly front is the preferred style, and has self-colored bone buttons. Velvet cuffs

finishing of handsome striching; the sleeves have the inch-and-a-half band, with a cuff separately

buttoned on.
All of the fashionable hues are reproduced in

All of the fashionable hues are reproduced in the cravats and searfs worn by the men of the present day. The Oakdale, similar to a sailor's knot, is in all shades, plain and enangeable, silk being preferred to satin. Puffed searts have ottoman or armure grounds, with self-colored figures. Checks in from three to seven tints, shot and golden effects, matelasse patterns, black and white, are all choice designs. The De Joinville seart is preferred in satin, ottoman and basket grounds in the dark colors, having bright shades shot in. Brown, dark green, Gordon bine and the dahha shades are much used. Golden brown, with poppy-red points as specks, is a stylish combination.

The Rob Roy plaid is worn in the basket weave.
Sallor knots are always in demand. Lengthwise
stripes are preferred to those running crosswise.
The favorite sleeve button is of nugget gold in link
form, or of copper alloy with the monogram in

The favorite sleeve button is of nugget gold in link form, or of copper alloy with the monogram in quaintly-carved letters. Cat's-eyes are fashionable for scarf-pins and buttons; other pins are of the nugget designs. Only rines, with the initials in German lettering, or a precious stone carved with the crest. Watch chains are of the simplest description and inconspicuously worn.

Derbys and silk hats are the only shapes seen on the street, excepting the soft felts that are worn by elderly men, though generally relegated to the cars. The brim of silk designs are more curied this season, wider in the general effect and the crowns higher. In Derbys the crowns are nigher and larger, with either the round or square effect, the first being the favorite style. The brims of this style are somewhat narrower and more rolled. Dark gray, blue, brown and black are worn, the two latter colors being in the ascendancy. A novelty of the season is a handsome mixture of steel and brown. An odd effect has been tried by one firm, that of putting a brown band and binding on a black shape, giving it the appearance of a brown instead of a black hat.

Gloves are stitched or plain, with two bottons.

It the appearance of a brown instead of a brack hat.

Gloves are stitched or plain, with two bottons. The stitching is self-colored or in contrast. Brown and dark gray rival the reddish tan shades. Slack stitching on the tan or gray, light steel on stone and seal on cinnamon brown are fashonable oddities. Dogskin gloves in dark gray and brown are used for driving, with or without a coff. Fur gloves are worn in midwhiter, with fur-trimmed overcoats;

are worn in midwinter, with fur-trimmed overcoats: American gentlemen are following Englishmen in this fashion as well as others, and do not wear

gloves upon many occasions where they were once thought necessary.

A Chinaman Crazed by Hopeless Love.

[Portland Oregonian.]

An unfortunate Chinaman whose reason has been destroyed by love, or rather by loving and

not being loved in return, was confined in the city

jail last night. His name is Ah Chung, and he is

jail last night. His name is Ah Chung, and he is rather a good looking specimen of his race, and reads, writes and speaks English very well. He has been for a long time in the employ of Henry Hewett, and was happy and contented until in an unlucky hour he fell in love with a nursemaid of German extraction. He proposed and was rejected, as a matter of course. The blow was too much for him and his heart broke, or as he expressed it, laying his hands on his breast, "It's all gone here." He had to be discharged, and the loss of his situation and his love broke him all up and he became a raving maniac. He continued to haunt the residence of Mr. Hewett, and at last became suen a nuisance that he was turned over to the pohee. "Tis sweet to love; but, oh, how bitter, to love a girl and then not git her!" His sad fate should be a warning to all Chinamen not to fall in love with German girls, and leads us to exclaim: "Oh, what a thing is love; it cometh from above, and lighteth like a dove on some; but some it only hits just to give 'em hits and take away their wits. Oh, hum!"

A Remarkable Mirage. [Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.] Just before the rain of Sunday, October 12, when the clouds hung low on the Sierra Madre, and the

air was heavily charged with vapor, there was a

rare sight in Crescent, Canada. The Sierras were

rare sight in Crescent, Canada. The Sierras were nidden from view and the upper side of La Canada, by the refraction of light, seemed lifted up about 6000 feet, occupying the topmost height of the mountains. The ranch of Colonel T. S. Hall was most conspicuously exalted. His eucalyptus trees appeared to be in the very skies, while his neighbors along the upper mesa were also elevated to a strange, weird and fantastic height. The spectacle continued for nearly two hours, when it slowly faded away, and the landscape settled down again apparently about 6000 feet to its normal condition. The sight was rare and of absorbing interest to all who beheld it. It is not often that the refraction of light is so intense in its manifestations as in this case, and the occasion is deserving of more than a passing notice. In a horizontal distance of two and one-half miles there was a manifested elevation of more than a mile. To one familiar with the features of the country the sight was especially interesting.

[Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]
A prominent member of the local police force

purchased a fine barrel of cider from a farmer a

purchased a fine barrel of cider from a farmer a few weeks since, and carefully stored it away in his cellar for winter use. This barrel of cider was no exception to the rest of its brethren, and soon began to ferment. Yesterday, about noon, he good become ut the neighborhood of the officer's house were startled by a sound as if a cannon had been fired in it. Rushing to the spot, it was found that the barrel had burst, sending cider, staves and hoops in all directions, and actually knocking out one of the bick piers from under the foundation. In consequence of this the house has settled so that several of the goors cannot be opened. No one was injured.

WE desire to call our readers' attention to Dr.

Trousers appear somewhat wider than those of

studs above the top.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

Roast Turkey-Roast Wild Duck-Shoulder of Mutton-Salmi of Duck With Olives-Spiced Round of Beef-Green Tomato Sauce for Cold Meat-English Beefsteak Pudding-Sardine Salad, Etc., Etc., Etc.

We give below receipts from various sources out of which Thanksgiving dinners can be composed to suit different tastes and purses:

posed to suit different tastes and purses:

ROAST TURKEY,—Pluck, singe, draw, wide
thoroughly and truss a fine turkey; stuff it
with celery and oyster dressing, and cover with a
sheet of buttered paper; roast in a steady oven,
basting frequently with butter. A quarter of an
hour before it is done remove the paper. Sprinkle
with salt just before serving; garnish with
browned sausages, and serve with a boat of gravy.
Time of roasting, two to three hours, according to
size. COD'S HEAD AND SHOULDERS .- Tie up the head

everal times over with string, and lay the fish in elenty of not water very much saited; let it grad-ially simmer for about fifteen or twenty minutes, and so soon as the skin begins to crack raise up he fish on the strainer over the water, and let it well drain; then brush it over lightly with olive lift, remove the skin and serve, garnished with emon, and with oyster saice in a boat. lemon, and with oyster sauce in a boat.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Parboil the oysters in their own liquor, beard them and reserve all the liquor; melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, add a little flour, the oyster liquor, and enough milk to make as much sauce as is wanted; put in a blade of mace and a bay leaf tied together, pepper and salt to taste, and the least dust of cayenne; let the sauce come to the boil, add the oysters, and as soon as they are quite hot remove the mace and bay leaf; stir in a few drops of lemon juice and serve.

last year, though it is the thicker material that causes the effect, as the cut is about the same. eut off one-haif pound of lean, and put what is lef nto a saucepan; add four or five quarts of col-water and a large pluch of salt; when boining skir These garments are worn like the coat and vest, or may differ in a quiet manner. Dark brown and or may differ in a quiet manner. Dark brown and port wine, a brown with a reddish cast, are more fashionable than black. Checks, small and dark, in dark, quiet hues and bright patterns, are largely imported; the grays and browns are varied with inch plants of red, ceru, etc. It is expected that these invisible and conspicuous designs whilbe in great demand for this season, though the fashion is not doomed to be a long-lived one. The old "stand-by" tricot is always worn, withpoord diagrams, carkscay deltas and well and put in two carrots, one turnip, three arge onions, five or six cloves, a few peppercorns, large onions, five or six cloves, a few peppercorns, and any trimmings of leeks and celery; leave it to boil four or five hours, skim off the lat, strain it through a cloth into a basin, leave it to cool; cut the lean meat very small, pound it and work into it two whole eggs, a little salt, and any trimmings of cooked veal or fowl, a few trimmings of uncooked carrot, onlon and celery; bour in the stock, stir it over a quick fire until it boils, leave it to boil from ten to fitteen minutes, strain into a clean stewpan, let it come to the boil, and serve.

OYSTERS ON POLONAISE.—Wrap a large oyster in a very thin sile of bacon or fat pork, putting

in a very thin slice of bacon or fat pork, putting on the oyster a little cayenne and two drops of lime fuice; fasten with a string or pin, the bacon with a wooden toothpick. Broil until the bacon crisp, and serve very hot on squares of buttered

sacque coat with a fly front is the preferred style, and has self-colored bone buttons. Velvet cuffs and collar are worn on the sacque coat, and those of the cloth on the double-breasted Newmarkets that are nowadays much used. Fur collars and cuffs are too expensive and prominent for general wear, though, if fur is wished, beaver, ofter or sealskin is selected. Brown, dark gray and the mixed goods are the fashionable fabrics for outer coats. The English cheeks also appear in coatings in both dark and bright combinations, and the port wineisnade spoken of above, with darker velver collar and cuffs.

White pongee and linen handkerchiefs have hems from one to one and a half inches in width, with the initial in one corner. French pongees have tape borders of brown, pink, blue, lavender, garnet or poppy-red, and figures inside of the same color, showing dancers, Japanese and sporting designs. Others show a border of moon's crescents, blocks, etc., though, be it said, that pure white is considered the more select. Colored silk handkerchiefs are broca-led and of changeable designs, showing all of the fashionable colors of the day. The silk kerchiefs worn as mufflers are of similar patterns in darker colors or of artistically blended plands. Linen collars are cut a trifle higher in front and lower in the back. The curate style is somewnat wider, and the designs opening in front are numerous as well as different widths. Collars with small points turned down are in moderate demand. Turn-down snapes of medium width are worn by gentlemen of conservative tastes. The names given seidom indicate the style of collar, as they are generally of local origin, such as Union Club, etc. As usual, white linen is the preferred style for shirts, with a finishing of handsome stitching; the sleeves have the incli-and-a-half band, with a cuff separately dressed too soon after being killed. In cold, dry weather it will be more tender and finer flyored weather it will be more tender and finer filvored after keeping seven or eight days. Roast before a quick, clear fire, ardent enough to throw out a great heat. Let it remain, without basting, for five or six minutes, to keep the gravy in, afterward baste incessantly with plenty of butter. A few minutes before serving lightly dredge with flour, then baste and send to table brown and frothed. Wild duck, if overdone, loses its flavor; twenty to twenty-five minutes, before the right kind of fire, will be sufficient. Serve on a very hot, dry dish. If dressed to perfection, the duck will give sufficient gravy. Send to the table as hot as possible, with a cut lemon and the following sauce:

g sauce: SAUCE FOR WILD DUCK.—Put in a saucepan a SAUCE FOR WILD DUCK.—Put in a saucepan a tablespoonful of Harvey's sauce, a tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, a little salt, cayenne to taste, a small glass of black currant jelly, and the strained juice of half a lemon. Mix well and make hot. Just before serving stir in—by the side of the fire, not on it—a large teaspoonful of inade mustard; pour in a warm sauce tureen and serve hot.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON .- Rub it over with salt SHOULDER OF MUTTON.—Rub it over with salt and pepper, fill the inside with a savory forcemeat of herbs, with plenty of parsley and no eggs; roll it up and skewer it into a neat oval form, or bind it with a tape; lay it in a stewpan with two onlons, two carrots, some herbs, a bay leaf, pepper, salt and a little broth or water; stew it gently over a slow fire or in the oven, basting it often. When nearly done, take off the cover and let the meat brown in the oven. Before serving, take up the meat carefully, remove the binding and place it on a dish to keep warm while you strain the gravy; take all the fat off and boll it down to a strong glazing. Pour this over the meat. Tomato or sorrel sauce may be put around the dish, or cucumber sauce served with it.

SALMI OF DUCK WITH OLIVES.—Roast for

the dish, or cucumber sauce served with it.

SALMI OF DUCK WITH OLIVES.—Roast for eight minutes two sprigtan ducks; take out and out off the meat. Break up the bones and carcasses and put on the fire with water, a dozencioves, one onion and some cetery to make gravy; when done strain it off. Put in a stewpan the meat, two ounces of butter, the gravy, sait, perper (cayenne), one-half head of celery cut in strips, a teaspoonful currant jeily and a dozen stoned teaspoonful currant jelly and a dozen stor olives; cook gently ten minutes, stirring it well until smooth; and a piece of butter rolled in brown flour, stew five minutes and serve very hot. SHEEP'S HEART, -Make a forcement with two ounces of beef suct and two ounces fat bacon finery minced; add quarter pound breaderumbs, proper and the little chaptery pound by and the succession. pepper, salt, a little chopped parsley and thymand a little grated lemon peel; if liked, the verfaintest soupeon of onion; this quantity will stuft two sneep's hearts or one call's heart. Let the hearts lie in warm salt and water for half an hour hearts lie in warm salt and water for half an hour to extract the blood; then cut away the windpipe and carefully clean and dry. Mix your forceme at with sufficient beaten egg to bind it—one should be sufficient for this quantity. Stuff the hearts with it, pressing it well down into the holes. Secure the flaps of skin over the top with a needle and thread, and roast, basting constantly. Serve with plain gravy and red-currant jelly. A sheep's heart will take half an hour; a calf's heart, which is the best, an hour in a hot oven.

SPICED ROUND OF BEEF.—Take about twenty pounds of round of beef, which rub well with

bounds of round of beef, which rub well with bout three ounces of coarse brown sugar, and about three ounces of coarse brown sugar, and put into a pan for twenty-four hours. Found up to a powder two ounces of sattpetre, two ounces of black pepper, two ounces of allspice, a little nutmeg, one blade of mace and six cloves. Mix this with twelve ounces of common sait and the juice of four ounces of pounded juniper berries, and rub well into the beef, repeating this daily for three weeks. When ready to be cooked, wash in cold water and, place in a deep-covered pan the size of the meat, to which add a quarter pint of water. Cover it with beef suet chopped very fine, over which put a common paste crust. Place on the cover and put into the oven; when done let it get cool before taking off the crust and suet.

Fried Chicken, a La Maryland,—Put butter

taking off the crust and suct.

FRIED CHICKEN, A LA MARYLAND.—Put butter alone into a deep pan, make it hot, then take the separate parts of two young, plump and tender chickens, lay them in, sprinkle in peper and sait, cover the pan, cook slowly but steadily; when one side is a delicate brown turn the chicken and sprinkle sait and peper over this side also; if the fat is absorbed, add enough to keep the chicken from burning. Half an hour should cook it, Serve with small French pease, or button mushrooms, cooked separately.

CHICKEN FRITTERS.—A good way to use, up.

CHICKEN FRITTERS.—A good way to use up bits of cold turkey or chicken is to cut them in pleces, of uniform size if possible, make a batter of milk and flour and an egg, sprinkle pepper and salt over the cold fowl, and mix with the batter; Iry as you do any kind of fritters in hot lard; drain well; serve hot. This is a good breakfast dish. well; serve hot. This is a good breakfast dish.

Mayonnaise Sauce.—Carefully strain the yolks
of four eggs, put it in a cool place, or, if necessary,
on ice. Then proceed to pour in, a few drops at a
time, some very good salad oil, without ceasing to
stir in the mixture. When one tablespoonful of
oil is well incorporated with the yolks of egg, put
in, in the same manner, one teaspoonful of French
white vinegar; keep on adding oil and vinegar in
these proportions until the sauce is of the consistency of very thick cream; add salt and white pepper to taste, mix well, and the sauce is made.

Green Toward Sauce to East with Corp. per to taste, mix well, and the sauce is made.

GREEN TOMATO SAUCE TO EAT WITH COLD
MEAT.—Slice tomatoes, put them in a weak solution of salt and water for two days, then scald
them well, as the salt is not to season but to
toughen them a little. Put them in a kettle with
water enough to just prevent them from burning,
and let them slowly cook for an hour; then add a
quart of vinegar, one full tablespoon each of powdered mace, allspice and cloves, one-half spoonful
of mustard seed, one teacap of brown sugar and a
few slices of onlon. A little celery seed or other
flavoring of celery is an improvement. Poor this
on and cook one-half, hour longer.

OYSTERS A LA MARECHALE.—Stew very gently
in four ounces of butter some thiuly-sliced truffles
and small mushrooms (quantity equal to small
can of each), and after cooking ten minutes add
salt, white pepper, cayenne and mace; stir in four

and small mushrooms (quantity equal to small can of each), and after cooking ten minutes add sait, white pepper, cayenne and mace; stir in four large tablespoonfuls of flour and mix it well while it thickens; put in the skimmed Inquor in which the oysters have been scalded, then add enough boiling new milk to make it as thick as rich cream; take from the fire and stir in the yolks of four eggs beaten well with the juice of a lime and a tablespoonful of water; place a spoonful of this rather thinly on a dish sprinkled with crumbs, and on each spoonful put two or three cysters and cover with the mixture; allow to perfectly cool; trim into squares and dip each square twice into beaten egg and bread crumbs; fry to a light brown in butter and serve very hot.

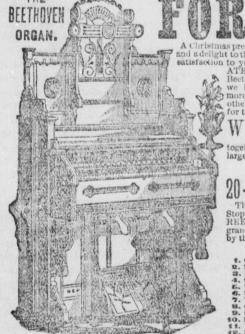
ENGLISH BEFFSTEAK PUDDING.—Line your mould with thin saiet crust. For a small pudding take three-quarters of a pound of rump steak, cut in thin slices, without fat or gristle; make a powder of pepper and sait, dip each slice into it, and lay it round in layers in the basin until nearly full. Fill up the centre with oysters or mushrooms, the tit tight and boil for three hours; add water in the saucepan as required, but it must not reach the tip of the pudding mould. Fill up the basin with good stock.

SARDINE SALAD.—Rub two or three sardines in a poster with the valks of two hard-based.

with good stock.

SARDINE SALAD.—Rub two or three sardines in a mostar with the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, add equal quantities of vinegar, wine and cream or oil (about two tablespoonfuls of each), a little cayenne or white peoper, and a grate of nutmeg. Break up any remains of cold fish with forks, that it may be flaky; spread a layer of the fish on a dish; stew it over some capers and thin slices of pickied gherkins, then thin slices of smoked or bologna sausage, and on the top, neatly arranged, sardines in halves, opened the long way and the bones drawn out, if they are not dissolved; stir up the cream you have made, pour it over the dish, and garnish wito sliced eggs, a wreath of any fresh salad and slives of lemon.

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15. Vox Rumann.
15. Vox Rumann.
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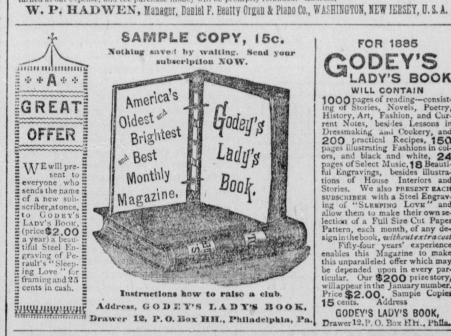
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Boston Weekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1884.

GROVER CLEVELAND IS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue the subscriptions of fifteen-cent subscribers will expire. Of course each will wish to renew and read THE GLOBE, which will continue its unflinching advocacy of Democratic principles and do its best to sustain the Democratic government at Washington.

Renew your subscription and get all your friends to subscribe with you. Now that you have won this presidential contest, begin now to win the next one-four years hence-by making believers in the Democratic doctrine. The Demo-

TO CLUB AGENTS.

A large number of campaign subscriptions will expire November 15 and December 1, and in order to have names kept on the mailing list it will be aecessary for club agents to see the members of the clubs and forward renewals immediately. Every paper will be discontinued on the day it expires. Send order now, to prevent loss of any papers, and to avoid rush.

LOOK AT THE DATE

printed on the wrapper of your GLOBE, or on THE GLOBE itself. If your subscription expires either November 15 or December 1, you will oblige us by renewing at once. By renewing before those dates you will keep your name in type and avoid any delay. All campaign subscriptions at 15 cents expire November 15.

\$3 WORTH OF NOVELS FOR \$1.

During 1885, THE GLOBE will publish twelve original novels, each of which, at the price of the Franklin Square or Seaslde Ilbraries, would cost twenty-five cents each. In other words, during 1885 THE GLOBE Will give its subscribers \$3 worth of novels for only \$1. Tell your friends.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

The Rev. Scandal BALL and his fellow-distributors of campaign filth have suddenly become very quiet. Stifled by their own obscenity.

The Kennebec Journal, Mr. BLAINE's home organ, wants to know if it is a count-out. Not this

1876, but can't do it again. there no longer remains any doubt as to who is

sophically to the inevitable.

governor, was elected by a plurality of only 290 | now says: votes out of a total poll of 897,287. It was some ten days before the actual result was known.

219 VOTES.

CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS have 219 votes, or eighteen more than enough to elect them, so that it appears that after all they have two States to spare. They might even have lost New Jersey and Connecticut, or Virginia and West Virginia, or Indiana, and still have been elected.

Those who were so sure that they would not carry any Northern States now have an admirable opportunity to see how easy it is to be mistaken. Connecticut is certainly a Northern State, and New York, New Jersey and Indiana most assuredly belong in that class, and all four have thrown their votes in favor of the Demo-

But this has not been much of a year for the success of Republican predictions.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

After two days of manipulation and falsifying of returns, the BLAINE managers find themselves unable to wrest the presidency from GROVER CLEVLAND, whose majority in the Electoral College is abundant and to spare. Every art known to political jugglers and millionnaire monopolists has been exercised in vain. Bluster and lying no longer deceive the people.

In the effort to figure out a plurality for BLAINE in New York the jugglers at length overreached themselves, and the falsity of their claims at once became apparent to any one who gave them the slightest attention. They caused the Associated Press, controlled by JAY GOULD, to announce that Mr. BLAINE had a plurality of a few hundred. But at the same time the precinct returns sent out by these same precious rascals showed that the Democratic gains above Harlem bridge were more than 15,000, while the conceded cain below the bridge was 10,000, or in round numbers a total Dem ocratic net gain of 25,000 to offset GARFIELD's 21,000, or a Democratic plurality in the State of 4000. These, be it remembered, are the figures sent out by the very men who were at the same time claiming the State. Their own figures de-

At length decent BLAINE papers gave up the game of bluff, the official Republican paper of New York State, the Albany Evening Journal, leading off with the admission that the admission that the returns showed a purality of 1000 for Governor CLEVELAND. The Buffalo Commercial, owned by Chairman WARREN of the New York Republican State Committee, followed, breaking, or attempting to break, the force of its fall by putting in the claim that Virginia and Indiana had gone Republican. Mereover the New York Sun, by far the most determined newspaper opponent to Governor CLEVELAND of any during the campaign, conceded him a safe plurality, though under the peculiar circumstances that paper had greater temptation than any other to set forth Mr. BLAINE's prospects in the best possible

With these concessions from such authorities pefore them the little piece of bluff sent out by the National Republican Committee calling upon the people to arise in behalf of the candidate whom their own returns showed to be defeated was decidedly humorous. It was in every way worthy of that distinguished nincompoop, Chair-

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of President CLEVELAND will be honest, conservative and fair. There will be no glitter and glare, no striving after effect, no endeavor to convert a public trust to a personal molument. The people will not be kept in a perpetual ferment by "brilliant" movements or by unwarrantable interference in the affairs of our neighbors. They will be given a business-like administration, managed on business principles.

The abuses which have crept into the various departments will be mercilessly removed; the books will be opened and thoroughly examined and the footings of accounts made known; faithless officials who have made light of their trusts will be compelled to give way to honest men who will render as efficient service to he government as they would to a private concern: men chosen from the very ablest in the country will be selected to occupy cabinet and other positions, and every endeavor will be made to repay the confidence of the people with one of the purest and soundest administrations the country has ever seen.

It is hardly necessary to say that the calamities to American business and manufacturing interests so zealously predicted during the campaign by our friends, the enemy, will never come to pass, nor did any intelligent Republican expect that they would when the predictions were made.

The Democratic administration will be on its mettle to do everything possible to advance the interests of the country. The law of self-preservation, if no higher motive, will demand such a course, while national pride and a desire to improve upon previous administrations will be abundant incentives in themselves.

GROVER CLEVELAND has made an admirable governor of New York; he will be equally successful as President of the United States. The people will find that in calling him to that position they have made no mistake.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Now that GROVER CLEVELAND'S election is generally acknowledged, we presume the Journal will begin its ante-election work of closing up the mills and manufactories of the State and suspending all business for four years.

Our readers will remember that THE GLOBE insisted that there was going to be an improvement in business after the minds of the people were freed from the uncertainty and excitement of the election through which we have just passed, whether Mr. BLAINE or Mr. CLEVELAND were elected. We have had a period of depression, and a period of prosperity always follows a period of depression just as sure as the day follows the

Occasionally there is a feather-head who really

believes that the election of President CLEVELAND year, dear Journal. You played that once, in is to injure business, but every man of good common sense laughs at the idea. There will be ample time to prepare for any change in Good citizens of all parties will rejoice that legislation which may be made under a new administration. No particular elected president. Of course the BLAINE men | change in the tariff can or will be made are disappointed, but most of them submit philo- for some time. Certainly the present Congress cannot do it, for its time expires in a very few few months, and the newly-elected one does not It is interesting to note that in 1879, when JOHN | meet until a year from next December. Even Kelly ran as the Tammany candidate for gov- a strong Blaine organ, the Philadelphia Bulleernor against CORNELL, Republican, who was | tin, which has affected a belief in all sorts of

HOSKINS, Republican candidate for lieutenant | in the event of the election of Mr. CLEVELAND,

"No serious modification of the tariff can be apprehended, no matter who is elected president. The Democratic majority in the next House is much smaller than in the present one, and a number of the newly-elected Democrats are in favor of protection. With the Senate Republican, as it is sure to be after the 4th of March, the freetraders will have no chance to disturb the protective system."

President CLEVELAND's own words, delivered at Newark a week or two ago, are sufficient to convince any man who has watched his course as governor of New York that all interests will be treated in a business-like way, and with a fairness which no one would think of questioning. In the course of the speech, he said:

The Democratic party has declared that all tax-

ation shall be limited by the requirements of an economical government. This is plain and direct, and it distinctly recognizes the value of labor and its right to governmental care, when it further declares that the necessary reduction in taxation and limitation thereof to the country's need should be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without injuring the interests of our laboring population. . . . In a government of the people no political party gains to itself all the patriotism which the country contains. The perpetuity of our institutions and the public welfare surely do not depend upon changing party ascendancy, but upon a similar business-like administration of the affairs of gov ernment, and the appreciation by public officers that they are the people's servants, not their

We fully expect to see under President CLEVE-LAND's administration an era of prosperity such as the country has rarely enjoyed.

INDIANA.

The villainous proceedings carried on by the Associated Press during the last two days under the reported direction of JAY GOULD have raised the public indignation against the king monopolist to a degree altogether unprecedented.

No one can doubt that wilful misrepresentation has been indulged in regard to almost every State in the Union. Indiana, which proves, according to Mr. HENDRICKS, to have gone Democratic by a large majority, has been set forth as showing heavy Republican gains, and the deception has been carried on persistently up to the last moment. Returns from Democratic countles were not given out, while those from Republican counties were blazoned before the country at once. Finally, when the special despatches to the newspapers in other States made it clear that the Associated Press despatches were downright falsehoods, given out for the purpose of creating confusion in the public mind, the truth was conceded. The people need only recall the crooked work done in giving out the Ohio returns three weeks ago to realize that this whole business of suppressing returns is part of a deep-laid scheme hatched by somebody.

But the truth is sure to come out at last, as it has in the case of Indiana.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

There are few perhaps who know the next steps in the process of declaring Mr. CLEVELAND's election to the presidency. In every State the votes cast for electors are officially canvassed, and the electors having the highest number of votes are then given certificates of election by the Governor of the State. These men thus certificated meet at the capital of the State on the first Wednesday in Deall of course get the certificates and will vote for BLAINE. The same, of course, is true of every State which has gone Republican. In New York, Connecticut and the other States which have given the larger number of votes to the CLEVELAND electors the CLEVELAND electors will be awarded the certificates, and will vote for CLEVELAND.

The electors, on casting their votes on the first Wednesday in December, make and sign three certificates, each certificate containing two listsone of the number of electors voting for president, and the other of the number voting for vicepresident, and the names of the candidates chosen. One of these certificates is by law sent by a messenger to the president of the Senate at Washington: the second is sent by mail to the same official, and the third is delivered to the

judge of the district in which they assemble. On the second Wednesday in February both houses of Congress meet in joint convention. The certificates are then opened by the president of the Senate and counted, and the persons having the highest numbers of votes by these certificates are declared president and vice-president. The certificates in this case will show 219 votes for CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS and 182 for BLAINE and LOGAN.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

A considerable unpleasant feeling has been aroused among Irishmen, both in this country and at home, by the proposition of the corporation to change the names of some of the principal streets argues that "when the Americans established their independence they did not descend to such puerility as to change the names of those places in the country which bore English names." Mr. McEvoy is evidently ignorant of the fact

that the ancient King street in Boston became State street after the establishment of independence, while Queen and Ann streets became respectively Court and North streets. The intense bitterness felt toward the mother country doubtless is the explanation of this action; but modern taste has seen in the restoration of the lion and the unicorn to the facade of the old State House no acknowledgment of admiration of monarchical institutions.

OIL AND WATER.

It is reported that BISMARCK has effected a secret agreement with France to propose at the coming Congo conference to recognize the rights of the African International Association in the Congo country, and afterward to divide the property of the association between themselves. While nothing would serve so nearly to reconcile the ancient enemies to a mutual agreement upon any topic as a prospect of an easy acquisition of new territory, it is scarcely to be credited that even that inducement would effect a coalition

A POPULAR BOSTONIAN.

It is said that some feeling exists relative to the appointment of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of this city as superintendent of the woman's department of the New Orleans exposition, that a Southern | refused by a pretty pupil, to whom he offered his rather than a Northern woman should have been

To these discontented ones the secretary of the exposition announces that Mrs. Howe was chosen | ingly. elected, and Robinson, Democrat, George G. | evils to the manufacturing and business interests | as the one of all others most nearly meeting the | It is evident that in this instance the proposal

tation, with abundant leisure, possessed of physical and executive ability, and in short a woman who would unite all the women of the country

and be accepted by all sections and all classes. While, beyond a doubt, many women of the South might be found who would fill the position with entire acceptance to all concerned, it is no less a matter of pride that a Bostonian should be selected as a representative woman of the country, and it is entirely certain that in her hands the reputation of our city and State will not suffer.

GOULD AND THE RETURNS.

JAY GOULD has been the central figure the past week, and a great many charges-some true and some false-have been made against him. Certain facts seem to be undisputed, and they are these: JAY GOULD helped to get up a BELSHAZZAR'S

feast which was intended to raise a large corruption fund to thwart the will of the people. He was closeted with Mr. BLAINE on the Sunday preceding the election for a long time.

After the people had deposited their ballots there was a doubt as to the result. Mr. Jones and Mr. STEVE ELKINS. Mr. BLAINE'S managers. sent to Mr. Gould for frequent consultations.

This series of admitted facts indicated very clearly whose man Mr. BLAINE would have been had he been elected president of the United States. This would have been bad for Mr. BLAINE and bad for the country, because there is a limit to the power which men can get from money in America. Now, as to the charge that Mr. GOULD has doctored the returns because of his ownership in the Western Union, and consequent close connection with the Associated Press, we don't believe a word of it. The Associated Press returns seem to have been counted under the direction of a man named FRENCH, who came from the West, and had never in his life before figured on an election in New York State. Judging from the description given in the Boston Journal of the labored machinery which he made use of, it is not at all remarkable that he stumbled into several very serious errors. He seems to have been closely assisted by a Mr. WILLIAM B. SOMERVILLE, and the events of the last few days seem to show that their chief end in life was to find something on which they could base a con gratulatory despatch to JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. FRENCH's arrangements by having the State

distributed in the hands of ten or a dozen figurers were too labored to produce a definite result quickly in a community throwing nearly 1,200,-000 votes. The doubts that were raised and the charges that the returns were being tampered with largely grew out of the lamentable and sublime inefficiency of this man FRENCH. He may be a very bright newspaper man and a good assistant to WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, but probably he will never again be trusted to tabulate and promulgate the returns from New York State in a closely contested election. All night Tuesday and all day Wednesday and Thursday Mr. FRENCH made two sets of propositions and deductions based on the returns. One was that Mr. BLAINE by the outside vote was coming to New York and Kings county with about 60,000 plurality to meet Mr. CLEVELAND'S 58,939 in New York and Kings county. At the same time Mr. FRENCH showed a net gain of over 15,000 ontside of New York and Kings county for Mr. CLEVELAND, which, subtracted from the 71,000 plurality which Mr. GARFIELD had outside of New York and Kings cember and cast their votes for the candidate of county, would have given Mr. BLAINE about their choice. In Massachusetts, the BLAINE elec- 56,000 to meet Mr. CLEVELAND'S 58,939. tors, having received the largest number of votes, Mr. FRENCH constantly submitted these two sitions, and it was evident to any one familia with election returns that he must be wrong in one or the other. Late on Thursday night he broke down in his claims for BLAINE and found that CLEVELAND had carried New York by counties but BLAINE had it by his district returns. On Friday, after outside assistance had been called in and his district returns had been verified in many instances, he found that Mr. CLEVELAND really had a plurality by his district returns

The Tribune and the Boston Journal and Traveller were hanging for three days by this single thread-that is, on the idea that Mr. FRENCH's returns indicated a plurality for BLAINE. The New York papers generally agreed, and showed figures very nearly alike, but as long as the Associated Press figures were for BLAINE Mr. FRENCH was stoutly upheld by the Tribune and Journal. Now that Mr. FRENCH's figures break down, the Journal no longer indorses the Asso ciated Press, but calls for the official recount.

We think we have pointed out conclusively enough the clumsy work of the Associated Press in New York to convince the people that Mr. JAY GOULD was entirely innocent of any intention of doctoring the returns, and as our readers well know we have no love for him nor his methods. Had the Associated Press enjoyed the services of Mr. WALTER P. PHILLIPS of the United Press, to which THE GLOBE belongs, it would not have made itself the laughing stock of the country as it has. Mr. PHILLIPS in previous years has figured New York for the Associated Press a dozen times, and he has steadily insisted since the election that Mr. CLEVELAND had a plurality of about 1000, and that in the face of the fact that he personally was exceedingly anxious to have Mr. BLAINE elected.

JAY GOULD has enough sins to answer for, but he certainly ought not to suffer injustice where the truth indicates that he is not at fault.

EATING ITS OWN WORDS.

The way the Associated Press is acting would be ridiculous were not the case so serious. After midnight, Thursday, the New York agent by some accident or other sent out the truth, and conceded CLEVELAND's election. But lo! and behold! In a few hours when the monopolist managers found out what had happened they immediately telegraphed broadcast that the true return sent by their agent was false. The trick was strangely like that resorted to by BLAINE in the case of the Mame man who made affidavit to certain election frauds in Augusta. BLAINE got hold of him, frightened him almost to death, and compelled him to give another affidavit swearing that he was drank when he made the first one.

AN "OFFICIAL" PROPOSITION. A man in Iowa has invented a new method of revenge for a woman's scorn. It has been much the fashion of late to fire pistols at young women who decline to marry their admirers. But this man has invented a more harmless, though unique method. He is a schoolmaster, and having been promptly heart and hand, with a share in his \$6 a week with board around, he adjudged her in peremptory language as disrespectful, and flogged her accord-

affront of refusal was offered to the pedagogue and not to the man. Hereafter all proposals of marriage should be made officially, which will have the tendency to lessen the number of scornful refusals or enhance the market value of rattan.

A PROFITABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

The usually astute New York World reads Mrs. LOCKWOOD a severe lecture upon the folly of placing herself before the country as a political candidate, and regards her candidature as "humiliating to the earnest and modest women of America who take a serious interest in the great issues of life and the conflicts of society."

It will be quite difficult to find a woman in America, who combines earnestness and modesty with thorough intelligence, who does not understand that the alleged attempt of Mrs. Lockwood upon the presidency was but a shrewd advertising scheme of a bright woman who has her living to earn; and her plan has certainly miscarried if the number of her clients does not materially increase in the future. Mrs. Lock wood has never been accused of being a fool, and the result of her little affair will, without doubt prove her shrewdness as well as her intelligence.

A USELESS LAW.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in considering the right of a man to vote who has made a wager upon the result has decided that the Legislature could not constitutionally add any qualification to an elector's right to vote not recognized by the constitution. While strict morality approves such a restriction upon suffrage, it would seem that, in this instance, common sense and this interpretation of the law are not at variance. At all events it seems of little avail to cumber the statute books with laws which no one attempts

The Associated Press has again been working the Ohio dodge. For two days they insisted that the head of the ticket in Ohio had from 18,000 to 20,000 plurality. The official returns showed that it was but 11,000. As the true returns came in from New York State it seems that they indulged in the same trick there, and wished to make a State which was clearly for CLEVELAND appear to be in doubt.

The testimonial to Lieutenant GREELEY, presented by the citizens of Newburyport, was a well deserved tribute to a brave as well as a modest man. When the entire result of his Arctic expedition shall be given to the country and the world the propriety of a reward in which all the country may claim a share will be the popular

The Albany Journal acknowledges its defeat in a manly way. It has examined official returns from every district in the State carefully, and reaches, substantially, the same conclusion arrived at by every one else except the monopolistic Associated Press. It therefore patriotically gives up the contest so that the country may no longer be kept in a useless ferment.

The London Lancet tells of a young girl who possesses the gift of changing the color of her hair according to the state of her mind. If people here possessed the gift, what a kaleidoscopic appearance the heads of the Americans would have presented during the past few days before the result of the election became definitely known.

Black JACK is in a pitiable plight indeed. The same day which witnessed his defeat for the vicepresidency brought about a change in the Illinois Legislature, so that he can't even get a re-election Nothing but the vigilance and enterprise of the

New York newspapers prevented the foisting of the fraudulent returns of the Associated Press upon the country as facts. For once JAY GOULD and his minions were foiled. "JIM BLAINE, smartest man in out of the rain,"

JOE MANLEY of Augusta and others who are accustomed to working under BLAINE's management of elections will appreciate the joke. In Boston, the home of the champion scandal

sets up a piteous whine about fraud. Postmaster

dispenser, the Journal, the plurality of Mr. CLEVELAND is just about twenty-four times as great as that given Mr. HANCOCK four years ago. The Journal rolled in the dirt for nothing. The French minister of war says that if fighting

is to continue in Tonquin he will need \$8,000,000

more. Will the French people consent to this

drain upon their resources? NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Detrot Free Press: Some people's mouths have

een going for so many weeks past that it will be dangerous to stop all at once. Better get a cud of gum to gradually taper off on.

"Matches are made in heaven," read Mr. Jones in the paper the other day. "Yes," he muttered to himself, "but they put the brimstone on in the other place," and he glanced furtively at his spouse and scratched the bald place on the top of his head.

Blaine still hopes. This winter when he has lots of leisure to read poetry he may run across this verse and appreciate it: "Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee We are not where or what we be; But what and where we would be: thus art thou Our absent present, and our future now."

Springfield Republican: Grover Cleveland's story, one of his biographers well said, is "simply that of an American citizen endowed from boyheed with the power to do much hard work and to do it well, animated by honest and honorable motives, and gifted with statesmanlike ability, which study, experience and elevation to administrative positions of great responsibility have fully developed."

A contemporary in a rural town is advertising he "Thompson Pant, the best pant ever sold in town." Probably the maker of said pant sells it by the cubic foot with gasps and sighs to match. Some people think the tariff is like a certain wonderful stove which the inventor said would save half the coal, and two of them, he reasoned, would save it all. On the same principle, with twice as much tariff we wouldn't have to work at

Now at last we understand the irregularities in the various departments at Washington of late years, They didn't mean any wrong, but they couldn't count straight. Such poor mathematicians as these Republicans are deserve pity, not

WHO KILLED JIM BLAINE? I, said the Mugwump,

With my little air pump, I killed Jim Blaine. Who killed Jim Blaine? I, said the Stalwart, Without any effort. I kuled Jim Blaine. Who killed Jim Blaine? The people in their might. Did kill Jim Blaine. Who killed Jim Blaine? By his own hand he died, A clear case of suicide, Thus died Jim Blaine.



THE GLOBE ROOSTER HAS ITS STRUT.

He Has an Affecting Talk With the Only Surviving Member of a Large Crew Family, Which the Journal Has Broken Up.

THE ROOSTER .- I am the dandy of the barnyard. My comb is three inches long, and the leathers in my tall are elevated 45°-cock-a doodle-doo; cutty-cutty-caw. I've been fed wheat and oat-meal gruel for three days, and am going to raise a racket now if it takes my craw.

We'll paint the town red, boys, And plant Jim Blaine in a hole, boys, And crow for Cleveland and reform

Let them keep on lying about Grover Cleveland and say that he vetoed the freedom of worship bill, but I'll give 'em this pointer, he didn't veto CENTRAL OFFICE .- You're a mugwump, aren't

you? You certainly have the symptoms. THE ROOSTER .- How's that? CENTRAL OFFICE.-Why, you've got such a fine scratching apparatus. THE ROOSTER .- Oh, if I only had an axe. Do

you want to see the roost I've built? CENTRAL OFFICE.—Yes; give me a diagram THE ROOSTER .- Here it is:

CONN. JERSEY NEW YORK THE SOUTH HENDRICKS CLEVELAND DEMOCRACY

CENTRAL OFFICE.-Well, you roost pretty high I should think you'd find the air rather scarce up

THE ROOSTER.-I must confess that its rather clarified, but I've been twenty-four years in flying up here. Oh, giveme room to stretch myself - Cock-a-doodle doo. I'm a Plym outh Rock rooster, I am; I ain't no ban tam. I ain't. Lieutenant Dennis Reagan and T. A. Fitzpatrick of the Lally Guards of Ward 17 have been coaching me and training me up to true Democracy. Last night they gave me to Chairman Cunniff of the city committee, and he, desiring that my crowing might resound in the ears of 500,000 Cleveland men, lent me to THE GLOBE telephone man. Last year THE GLOBE rooster had to stand on its head, but I was born under a different star, I was. Say, Central, give me the Journal's crow.

CENTRAL OFFICE.-Here he is; the Journal people have picked all his feathers off, and are getting their faces all made up to eat him THE ROOSTER.-Hello, Jim Crow, Don't you let Amos swallow you whole. Make him go about it deliberately, leg by leg, and give him a full

benefit. THE JOURNAL'S CROW.-Caw, caw, caw, you bet your feathers I know my busi-The Journal people ate my father when Blaine was nominated. He was a tough, don't you forget it, and black as Blaine's record, Then when it became necessary to refer to General Butler in respectful if not in endearing terms, they gulped down my mother. With me they swallow the entire family. They've to take me bill and That's the kind of a Maria Hairpin 1 am. You keep up your music, and I will keep these Blaine men busy. I'll make their stomachs feel rather Rum, Rebellion or no Rebellion. That's the sort of a Roman I am. Listen to my

Three black crows sat on a tree, And they were black as crows could be The Journal swallowed one early last June. Which left but two to keep up the tune. Then when Butler took his stand, Another raid was made on the band.

And now poor lonely me am already picked, And in a day or two more will my last have kicked. THE ROOSTER .- Your simple tale makes my feathers stand straight up. The consciousness of your fate will only add to the fulness of my crow. Blast my eyes, I'll get up a riot tomorrow. But let me fold myself up now and rest for the morrow's racket. Good night, with a final cock-a-doodle-

THE UROW.-Caw, caw, caw.

SLATE MANUFACTURE. Cabinets from Which President Cleveland May Chose.

WASHINGTON, November 8 .- Senator Beck of ucky said today that all was settled just as it would be on the 4th of March, when Cleveland would go into the White House. "How about the policy of the new administra-"Oh. I don't know about that. I should put

Thurman at the head of the State Department, with McDonald as attorney-general, McClellan as secretary of war, and Reagan as postmaster-general, and leave the rest of the cabinet open. Now

you may guess at the policy."
"But the Independents?"
"I suppose Cleveland will fix them all right. A
New York man must go at the head of the treas-

"Will bayard be in the cabinet?"
"I think not; I don't believe he would leave the Senate for it."
"Randail is spoken of for the treasury," sug-

senate for it."

"Randall is spoken of for the treasury," suggested the correspondent.

"Absurd."

"How will the civil service fare?"

"I don't know much about that. I should think Cleveland would have to be conservative and cautious. He is just going into the fight now. It is the man who comes out of the struggle smilling who counts, not the one who goes in laughing."

As a matter of course Democrats are now quite generally discussing Cleveland's probable cabinet. A number have fixed up the following slate: Secretary of state, Alien G. Thurman of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania; secretary of the Interior, Hon. Carl Schurz of New York; secretary of the navy, General Epha Hunton of Virginia; secretary of war, General George B. McClellan of New Jersey; attorney-general, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana; postmaster-general, sey; attorney-general, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana; postmaster-general, J. H. Reagan of Texas. This slate omits the name of one whom many believed will

omits the name of one whom many believed will be among the first to be chosen—that is, Senator Gorman of Maryland. The Democrats are giving great credit to Mr. Gorman for his management of the campaign, and very many believe if he wants a cabinet position he will get it. Another name mentioned by some is that of ex-Senator Dayls of West Virginia, but he intimated to a reporter today that he did not want any public position. He said he retired from the Senate because his private affairs demanded all of his attention. Speaking of Governor Cleveland, he added that he (Dayls) felt sure the Governor would move very slowly in making changes in the departments. He did not think that good, efficient clerks had any cause for apprehension, but he did believe that government officials who have made themselves conspicuous and partisan would have to go. The Next Presidency of the Senate. Not long after the present agony is over and the Democrats have toped down and the Republicans lain down, the race for the next presidency of the Senate will take on interesting and animated

appear are Senator A. E. Pillsbury of Boston, and ex-Speaker Marden of Lowell. Mr. Pillsbury's friends are already booming him, and presenting his claims, one of which is his senatorial experience. Mr. Pillsbury, we think, has the pole.

features. The only contestants that are likely to

Too Exclusive for Their Own Good. [Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Morning News on Gould and the Associated Press.

"A Perfect Mind Picture of an Honest Man." the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Ravages of the Dreaded Cholera in

PARIS, November 8 .- The Morning News publishes a special New York despatch which says: "Indignation is strong and growing throughout the United States against the manipulation of news, who, under control of Jay Gould, have exhausted all means of abusing public opinions. Gould has doubtless made a successful financial stroke by means of his conspiracy, but the Associated Press is probably irretrievably ruined as a news-gathering agency by the shameless course it has pursued No paper relying upon its reports can hereafter commend itself to public respect. The fact has long been notorious that the Associated Press is the mere creature of Jay Gould and an appanage to the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, but the dangerous use to which it could be put in times like these has never before been made quite so

A Perfect Mind-Picture of an Honest Man. London, November 8 .- Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of the New York Times, has contributed an article to the Pall Mail Gazette, in which he embodies a private letter, written by Governor Cleveland on October 20 last, and hitherto unpublished. In it occurs the followng: "Imagine a man standing in my place, with positively no ambition for a higher position than the one I now hold, in constant apprehension that I may be called upon to assume burdens and duties, the greatest and highest that any human being can take upon himself. I cannot look upon the prospect of success in this campaign with any joy. but enly with a very serious kind of awe. Is this right?"

The Pail Mail Gazette thinks the letter furnishes a perfect mindpicture of an honest and pure man.

Summary of Cholera Ravages in France. PARIS, November 8.—M. Camescasse, prefect of police of the Department of the Seine, told the Council of the Department today that the cholera appeared at Aubervilliers in July, and that 100 deaths occurred during the outbreak, but that the progress of the epidemic was checked at that time by the energetic measures which were promptly

taken. He expressed the hope that the same measures would produce a like happy result in Paris at this juncture.

The morning journals say today that since June 20 there have been 160 cases of cholera in Paris, 60 of which have proved fatal.

There have been six deaths from cholera here today, and eighteen new cases were reported.

The Chinese Twice Repulsed.

PARIS, November 8 .- A despatch from General Briere de l'Isle, dated Friday, November 7, says: 'The Chinese have made a fresh attack on Tu-Yen-Quan. They were easily repulsed, however.

One French sailor was killed."

Paris, November 8.—A despatch from Admiral Conroet, dated Kelung, Friday, November 7, says that the Chinese had attacked the fortified works commanding the road to Jamsin, but had been repulsed with heavy loss after three hours' fighting. German Supplementary Elections.

BERLIN, November 7 .- The result of the supple mentary elections held vesterday for members of the Reichstag is as follows: Frankfort-on-the-Main. Sabor (Socialist) was elected by 12,165 votes; Elberfeld, Harm (Socialist) was elected by 17.253 votes; Mayence, Raake (Centre) had an easy victory over his opponent; Darmstadt, Ulrich (National) was elected by a large majority. To Succeed a Lost Tourist.

LONDON, November 8. — At a parliamentary election in South Warwickshire today, Mr. Lloyd, Conservative, was elected by a majority of 1176, to succeed Gilbert Henry Chandos Leigh, who perished some weeks ago by falling over a precipice in the Rocky mountains. Mr. Leigh was a Liberal, and was elected by a very small A Student Informer Poisoned.

who denounced to the police many of his le students as Nihilists, has been poisoned. The deed was accomplished by somebody who gained access as a visitor to the prison where Roleff was kept to protect him from the Nihilists. Another student has been obliged to flee to save his life. El Madhi's Forces Deserting. CAIRO, November 8.—General Lord Wolseley telegraphs that the Mahdi, with a small follow-

Moscow, November 8 .- The student ?cleff,

ing, was reported to be at Korthambat, north of Khartoum, whither he went after the fight at Amderman. Ail of the Kabbabeesh tribe have left To be a King's Birthday, Perhaps. LONDON, November 8 .- The anniversary of the

Prince of Wales' birthday, the 9th, was celebrated with the usual festival today, as is customary when the actual date happens to be a Sunday. The church bells have been rung and salutes of artillery fired at various places. PARIS. November 8 .- A dynamiter was arrested

at Montceau-les-Mines today while in the act of

preparing cartridges of dynamite with which to explode the house of a foreman. Patti de Vinculo Matrimonii PARIS, November 8 .- The Paris court today handed down its decision in the Patti divorce case

granting the Marquis de Caux an absolute Another Socialist Scores a Point. BERLIN, November 8 .- In the supplementary

election at Offenbach, Herr Liebrecht, Socialist, has been elected by 2000 majority. CHAIRMAN BARNUM'S FURNACE.

The Northwestern Part of Connecticut Revolutionized By His Enterprise. DANBURY, Conn., November 8 .- The business of one large furnace, with which William H. Barnum is connected, has caused within a few years an entire change in the country in the northwest ern part of the State. In the past six years more than 1,000,000 bushels of charcoal have been made from wood cut in the towns in that neighborhood. From being a thickly wooded neighborhood. From being a thickly wooded country it now presents thousands of acres of cleared land. The company often buys an entire farm for the sake of the wood that is on it, and then, after having stripped it, sells the land to some haidy Irishman, who manages to get a living out of the reluctant soil. Thus these hill towns in northwestern Connecticut are rapidly becoming settled by a race of people entirely different from the original settlers. There is hardly a town in that part of the State that has not been largely denuded of its forests to supply charcoal for these great smelting works. for these great smelting works.

HE KEPT HIS OATH.

They Vowed to Shoot Each Other if Either Proved False-He Shot. BUFFALO, November 8 .- A year or so ago Fred Rose, a railroad engineer, and a young lady.

Mrs. Bork, plighted their troth and swore that if either should prove false they shoot each other. The girl married another man, and yesterday afteruoon Rose procured a revolver and called on her. After an ineffectual effort to get her to elope with him he shot her, the ball entering her side, producing a serious wound. Hose fired again, and the woman fainted. Rose then snot himself twice, the builets glancing from his ribs and skuil. He was arrested. The woman may recover.

OTTAWA'S DANCER. Her Existence Continually Threatened by

Fire in the Lumber Districts. OTTAWA, Ont., November 8 .- Considerable excitement has been caused here among insurance men by the report made by an insurance expert that Ottawa is far more menaced by fire in the Chaudiere and Hull lumber districts than Chicago or Boston ever were, and that, in event of a five breaking out, one hundred times the fire appliances

Betraying the Head of the Family.

Ottawa from being wiped out of existence

"The smallest gnat could instruct our best aeronauts," says a religious writer. If this is true, why do our ablest aeronauts, on going to bed in the mosquito season, bathe themselves in pennyroyal and coal oil to keep off these useful insects?

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, files, toaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

"Betraying the Head of the Family.

I Lewiston Journal.

A Lewiston family recently received a visit from a well-known clergyman. In the family is an active little grid of 3 years. She listened very an active little grid of 3 years. She listened very an active little grid of 3 years. She listened very an active little grid of 3 years, she listened very an active little grid of 3 years. She listened very an active little grid of 3 years. She listened very an active little grid of 3 years, she listened very an active little grid of 3 years. She listened ve

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

Physical Development of the United States.

The Value of Homes to a Nation-Architecture and Furniture.

New York, Philadelphia and Boston-Some Peculiarities.

NEW YORK, November 7 .- The election now being over, we can drop to the tranquil themes of life and development. It seems to me that the foremost business now in this country is building houses of all sorts. During the war, and at its close, hotel building of ail descriptions was the chief feature of social life. Many of the seaside and summer resorts were merely accessory to the large hotels near at hand. As time has advanced, the desire is shown to get away from these great hotels, and from the exciting summer life which gives no rest, and seldom any refinement. Houses have been multiplied in the United States in the past four or five years of a different description and a more permanent meaning than at any other time. Very large summer houses are in the nature of hotels. They require a number of servants, and these servants stand in the stead of personal exercise and independence on the part of the host's own family. I recollect about 1879 that General Garfield said to me as we were leaving his door to walk up 1 street in Washington: "I have just made a movement that I think will prolong my life."

"What is that, general?"
"I have bought myself a farm in Ohio. I was brought up on a farm," said Garfield, "and know a little about farming. So I am now doing for my personal salvation just what I was compelled to do when I was a boy. I am throwing hay up on

personal salvation just what I was compelled to do when I was a boy. I am throwing hay up on the wagon, tinkering around my buildings, putting up fence, and in the course of four or five months' exercise like that I recover my nervous equipoise and can come back here in December to do the work of Congress restored in strength."

At the time Garfield bought this farm he had not the money to pay for it, nor yet to put up the residence which is now historic under the name of Meutor. Nor had he paid, I think, entirely for his city residence in Washington, which he had inhabited about ten years. He had the money, or was compelled to get it, to buy his lot in Washington, and a friend lent him the money to build the house, and took a morigage on the whole thing. I suppose that his house in Washington may have cost \$10,000. It removed Garfield from boarding-house life and hotels, gave him a citadel where he could read and work, and from that little house came the productions which slowly raised him in general estimation. It was also fortunate that he took the country farm, because when he ran for president it gave him a local habitation and strengthened his standing in his district. People from all parts of the country could call on him upon his own land instead of repairing to Washington City, which has no vote whatever in the electoral college, or to some hotel in Cleveland, or to the very little house he inhabited at Hiram. The house at Hiram cost him just \$800 with the ground, and he bought it with the proceeds of his pay as an officer in the war. From that little \$800 house Mr. Hinsdale has issued Garfield's works. Thus a homestead, a freehold, increased responsibility,

Widen the Area of a Man's Home Influence and conserve his better self and endeavor. At the present time builders in the United States are very generally employed. Men in cities want to get somewhere in spring, summer and fall where they have some facilities for exercise and for selfculture. We are therefore becoming more and more of a suburban or rural population. The cost of living in one's own house is small compared to a hotel life. For years I lived in hotels, and it seemed to me that whatever was the amount of my earnings the hotel cashier knew all about it, and my expenses were very close to my balance. In one's home he accumulates all sorts of little and pleasant things which at some time or other assist his mental and moral development. The mere documents printed by the government, the agricultural reports, the Indian reports, take a meaning in a quiet country house, whereas they are never looked at by the Inhabitants of a big city except for some manœuvring end as to made a point in politics or start a club or humane society. If you notice when you drive through the country you are almost ignorant of the names of the trees, and as to the weeds you have no conception of what they are. There may be a lady in the carriage who has attended somewhat to decoration of chinaware, and she can tell you about the golden rod and the myrde, but we are only culture. We are therefore becoming more and amount of my earnings the hotel cashier knew all about it, and my expenses were very close to my balance. In one's home be accumulates all sorts of little and pleasant things which at some time or other assist his mental and moral development. The mere documents printed by the government, the agricultural reports, the ludian reports, take a meaning in a quiet country house, whereas they are never looked at by the lubanitants of a big city except for some manœuvring end as to made a point in politics or start a club or humane society. If you notice when you drive through the country you are almost ignorant of the names of the trees, and as to the weeds you have no conception of what they are. There may be a lady in the carriage who has attended somewhat to decrarage who has attended somewhat to deform the roll attended somewhat to decrarage who has attended somewhat to deform the roll attended somewhat to decrarage who has attended somewhat to decrarage who has attended somewhat to the country short of the fashional the number of a notable New Jersey tame, and who made a point in politics or start and the time mane of a notable New

masonry, hedge making, and bee keeping, and I and that nearly all the books of that class issued thirty years ago were mere reprints from England. Now there exists a class of correspondents and annateurs who can furnish such papers with original matter based upon actual endeavor and The life of cities is made very expensive by the

The Accessories of a Mome which lead to exercise. You take horseback riging in New York. The best horses used here for riding come either from Kentucky or from Canada. The Canada horse seldom costs over \$150. The American Hotel in Montreal is the headquarters of the Yankee horse traders. They buy the short Canadian ponies which have the proper compactness of back to carry a rider. When these horses are brought across the line and trained in New York not to run away from elevated railroads, fire engines, etc., they often sell at from \$400 to \$700. They are not purchased by per-sons who have any real knowledge of their value,

roads, fire engines, etc., they often sell at from \$400 to \$700. They are not purchased by persons who have any real knowledge of their value, but by those who have temporarily more money than they want, and therefore they spoil the horse market. Now a person living in the country will take such an animal as comes along, and as he acquires information about breeding horses and feeding them he becomes himself to some extent a hostier and groom.

You have observed of late a great deal of fun being made of rien men's daughters who elope with the coachman or the groom. There is something reasonable after all in this state of things. It shows a reaction in favor of nature in the natural man as against the dude and the moth. The father of such a family is down in Wall street piling up a million donars by commassions and imagining himself an aristocrat. He forgets that his own family are trying to find a career of their own. He thinks it a harmless matter to give his daughter a horse and a groom to accompany her. The exercise kindles animation and takes the natural protector who can manage the horses and contribute to her enjoyment. In this city men of means are building very extravagant houses and filing them with furniture of a strange, rare and costly character. I went through the house of Tiflany, the jeweler, during the week. It is the most singular edifice in New York, and seems a reproduction of a great many houses in Europe. It is more German than French and resembles some of the old residences, built 400 years ago in the Hanse cities like Brunswick and Hamburg. Superficially it appears to be a house nearly 100 feet square, ruit on a corner and with an open court in the middle. The chief entrance is tunder the eaves and not in the gable. On that side there are two abutments or paylinons which rise to the roof, and between them is a huge arehed entrance, with a window for a doorkeeper. Within this arch an endomous stairway goes around at rigat angles and with a flattish ascent, and between them is a huge arched entrance, with a window for a doorkeeper. Within this arch an enormous stairway goes around at right angles and with a flattish ascent, and from point to point there open off queer apartments, some with groined ceilings built on columns, others with domed-shaped rooms, and again you find a little room half dark, which is probably meant for a priest's chapel. When you get up to the roof it is pitched tremendonsly high and has underneath it, down to the caves, the contents of some of our largest private houses. Work in this and phaster is distributed all through this house, so that it is a sort of enjoyment from place to place. Indeed, our rich merchants are merely reviving in their city homes the life lived before the discovery of America in the old Germanic, Venetian, Italian and Hanseatic cities.

Very little of the furniture now made is original in pattern; the newest furniture is a duplication of forms nearly extinct. I went into a large shop but vesterday, and was asked if I did not want a suit of Hamlet furniture. "What kind of furni-ture is that?" I asked. Then they showed me

househould cultivation, enjoyment and more or less retirement from the rush of people and the life of sociables and hotels. The children get the argest privacy in their own separate apartin largest privacy in their own separate apartments, and each has some encouragement to begin the collection of prints or books or utensils or coins. Meantime the plainer homes of the land are all filled with American made carpets, but these new homes go no further toward a carpet than to have a rug on the floor. This rug generally has an enormous border which bears some reference in fis tint to the wall-paper or the light.

New York City no longer consists of the mere island of Manhattan. Several years ago, with more forethought than you might suppose politicians had.

The City Limits were Extended into Westchester county and a large tract of land acquired there not unlike the Island of New York in general conformation. In this new portion some extensive parks have been purchased and their enclosure and development is now going on. We shall have larger parks north of the Harlem river than the Central Park, and the tendency in that direction will be to transplant a good deal of the population of New York into the rocky region toward the Highlands. We have unfortunately only three railroads leading out of New York to the north—the New Haven, the Harlem and the New York and Northern, which is the feeder to the New York and New England railroad. Of course there is the Hudson river railroad besides, but it does not lead into the country, but rather along the strand of a river. Much has been expected here of the New York & New England railroad, but it has been unable to acquire on the island such facilities as the Vanderbilt family provided for in the nick of time. Consequently many of the passengers by the New York & New England railroad take the steamer to New London, and then have the ride by rail to Boston, which is something more than three hours, or more than equivalent to the whole railroad ride from New York to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia and Its Surroundings. the population of New York into the rocky region

Philadelphia and Its Surroundings. Philadelphia is one of the most developing cities in the United states. I once heard Mr. Hildreth, the hotel-keeper at Long Branch and New York, say that there were only two cities in the United States the inhabitants of which did not desire to come to New York and live, and those two were Boston and Philadelphia. He was correct as far as Philadelphia is concerned, for the suburban life of that city is becoming extraordinary, and it is nearly all in one general direction, that is west of the city up the valley of the Schuylkill and across the plateau south of the Schuylkill. New York City has no such hotels inland as Philadelphia. As you go out over the Pennsylvania railroad you see several of these magnificent hotels standing in the open country surrounded by little villas which are more or less tributary to them. The Pennsylvania railroad does not think it beneath its business to go into land improvement, and they have but recently put up some splendid hotels on the high grounds northwest or the city. Indeed for fifty or sixty miles west of Philadelphia you see not the country seats alone of her business men element, but their all-year resorts. These homes extend as far as the Chester valley and beyond it. Philadelphia itself is developing architecturally in only a less degree than New York and Boston. The new public buildings approach is the seat of the country and beyond it. Philadelphia itself is developing architecturally in only a less degree than New York and Boston. The new public buildings approach is the seat of the country and beyond it. Boston and Philadelphia. He was correct as far and beyond it. Philadelphia Itself is developing architecturally in only a less degree than New York and Boston. The new public buildings approaching completion there make the finest civic pole in this country. They are of white marble, elaborate in their decoration, not perhaps very original in the plan, but the effect is surprising, and will in future days give a higher idea of the public life and enterprise of this country, even at the time when some men say that our pointles are all run down to selfishness. It was the most respectable class in Philadelphia which opposed the creating of the parks and the construction of the public buildings. Nevertheless, the politician has had his way, and the public offices of that civy are now worthy of comparison with the best on the globe. We often underrate The Excellence of Our Civic Governments.

Recently I went to the office of the tax receiver of New York, with whom I was personally acquainted, to pay some taxes. The system seemed to me to be as nearly perfect as it could be devised. In one single month, that of October, this office collected \$17,000,000 from the propertyholders in New York. Said I to the receiver holders in New York. Said I to the receiver:
"Why do they come so promptly and pay their
taxes?" "Because," said he, "there is not muck
employment for money, and people prefer to pay
it over on their obligations rather than keep it to
earn with. It takes about \$35,000,000 out of the
real estate of New York to operate this city every
year. The tax rate is about \$25 per \$100."

Just before election I was talking to ex-Mayor
Wickham of New York, an agreeable person
whom John Keily first selected to be his mayor.
They differed about the nomination of Tiden, but
have since come together. Mayor Wickham said
to me: "Some time when you have nothing else to

come the fashionable and show portion of the town in a not distant future. Building lots over there in a good position bring from \$7000 to \$10,000 now. The big park on that side of the island is almost done, and is called Riverside Park. It connects with the drives and series of terraces down the middle of the island called the Morning Side Park, which leads directly to the Central Park, thereby giving a sort of triangular drive out through the Central Park to the Morning Side, and then back along the Hudson river to the lower portion of Central Park will carry this drive up to the Harlem river and across to the new parks of Westchester county. Consequently there is a development even here all the while, and whatever the political conditions of the city may be, the physical projection of the metropolis is all the time going onward.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. town in a not distant future. Building lots over

NERVE OF AN ELEPHANT HUNTER. Story of the Coolest Exploit on Record in Elephant Shooting.

[American Field.]
The coolest thing I ever saw done in elephant shooting was one day myself and a friend were sitting in the bungalow, when a coolie rushed in and informed us that there was an elephant in the coffee. The only "battery" we had in the bungalow, which was merely wooden shanty run up for temporary shelter at the new clearing, was an old percussion shotgun, used chiefly for firing "sparrow hail" at the legs of natives caught coffee stealing at night, and the only bullets we had, if I may be pardoned the "bull," were small shot with a few swan shot mixed. There was, however, a bullet mould which fitted the gun, so we set to work and cast some rough bullets, as we were determined to have a shot at the elephant even if it was with a pistol. Our next proceeding was to toss up who should have the shot, and it fell to my friend J.

When we went out it was found that the elephant was not in the coffee, but on a strip of "patha," or grass, alougside of it. J. accordingly went down to the tournament, while I stood at a safe distance to cheer on the knight. When J. got on the "patha," he saw that the brute he was going against was evidently a "roque" of the worst description, as he began to trumpet very loud. That is the first thing a "roque" does, I suppose he thinks it will put the fear of death in the hunter, The next part of the show is for Jumbo to charge right down on you, still trumpeting and waving his trumk until he comes within about twenty vards, when down goes the trunk, and, at the same time, he lowers his head. This is the time to fire, and the only place you have any chance of bringing him down by hitting is a small oval space just above the trunk. This is a vital spot, and if you hit this it is sure death to the elephant. J. was an old hunter, so he calmiy awaited Mr. Jumbo's approach. Just at the right moment up went his gum to his shoulder, and I waited breathlessly to see the flash and behold the roque fall. But no flath came, and presently I saw J. running backward lacing the elephant, and evidentiy feeling in his pocket for something. The explanation was now easy, the infernal percussion app had missed fire! Luckly he had another, and in a noment, just as the riephant was upon mm, I saw his gum again go up. There was a flash, then a report, and down tumbled the huge beast just at J.'s feet; in fact, so close was he that he had to jump aside to prevent the body failing on nim. There are few men I know of, and I have met a few men of nerve in my time, that would have the coolness to run backward in free of a charging elephant, remove the old cap and feel in his pocket for a new one, and then kill his quarry. I know of nothing more inclined to make one run the first time of trying habitant of wait on an elephant a pistol. Our next proceeding was to toss up who should have the shot, and it fell to my friend J. Ik now of nothing more inclined to make one run the first time of trying than to wait on an elephant which is charging, but a better spirit comes over you and you shout without a tremor.

TWENTY-ONE PRESIDENTS.

Historical Review of Past Rulers of Our Republic.

Interesting Facts Regarding Those Whom

the Nation Has Honored.

Oldest to Hold the Office.

Buffalo Express, November 4.1 It is doubtful if more deep-seated, wide-spread and intense interest in a presidential campaign has ever been felt or manifested than in the late contest. The hearty and enthusiastic hard-cider campaign of 1840, resulting in the triumph of General Harrison ("Old Tippecanoe") over Martin Van Euren (Little "Matty Van"), nor the more notable and better remembered campaign of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln (Father Abraham-Uncle Abe-Honest Old Abe-The rall-splitter of the West) became the choice of the people as their chief in the dark and troublous days of doubt and uncertainty that foreshadowed the storm of secession and treason, so soon to burst in its fury upon the land-though both were campaigns of remarkable interest and historical importance-are yet surpassed by the one just sed, both in intensity of feeling and partisan

closed, both in intensity of feeling and partisan bitterness.

The close of President Arthur's term of office on the 4th of March next will complete the twenty-fourth presidential term of four years each since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. During this period of intery-six years twenty-one different persons have occupied that high office. Or these seventeen were elected and four succeeded to its honors from the vice-presidency upon the death of the president. Of the seventeen elected, two—viz.; Thomas Jefferson (for his first term) and John Quincy Adams—were elected by the House of Representatives in accordance with the Constitution, the electoral colleges in these two instances having failed to make a chice; and one—viz., Rutherford B. Hayes—was declared elected upon the ascertained results as declared by an electoral commission specially created to adjudicate the disputed and memorable election of 1876.

Seven Presidents Were Re-elected

Seven Presidents Were Re-elected to a second term, viz.: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grantand ten to but a single term, viz.: John Adams, his son John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Har-rison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Hayes and Garfield. The contingent presidents have been John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Au-

stance of the kind since President Washington retried to private life in 1797.

Washington's first manguration took place in the city of New York; his second in Philadelphia, where John Adams was also inaugurated. Jefferson was the first president inaugurated at Washington, where all subsequent inaugurations have taken place—with the possible exception of that of President Arthur. The vice-president being in New York Chy at the time of Garfield's death, the cath of office was administered to him at his residence in that city by Judge Brady.

General Grant was the youngest of the presidents when inaugurated, being 47; Pierce and Garfield were 49; Polk and Fillmore, 50; Tyler, 51; Lincoln, 52; Van Buren and Taylor, 55; Washington and Johnson, 57; Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams, 58; Monroe, 59; John Adams and Jackson, 62; Buchanau, 66; Harrison, 68.

Garfield Died the Youngest.

Garfield Died the Youngest,

not having reached his fiftieth birthday. Polk was 54 at his death; Lincoln, 56; Pierce, 65; Taylor, 66; Washington and Johnson, 67; Harrison, 68; Tyler and Monroe, 73; Fillmore, 74; Buchanan, 77; Jackson, 78; Van Buren, 80; John Quincy Adams, 81; Jefferson, 83; Madison,

85; John Adams, 91.

Nine States of the Union have thus far furnished all the presidents, and from ten States have come all the vice-presidents. The following table gives the names of the States that have supplied the presidents and the number of years each

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Illinois																						-

Attention has been called to the fact more than once alluded to that no aspirant to presidential honors whose name begins with C has been successful. The fact is the more noticeable, perhaps, when we remember that such men as George Cinton, De Witt Clinton, William H. Crawford, John C. Gaihoun, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay and Salmon P. Chase have at different times either been candidates for the presidency or their names seriously considered by their countrymen for that high office. The probable result of the recent election is not likely to lessen the significance of this rather singular fact.

Another tradition that has frequently been mentioned, and that will not be disturbed whatever may be the result of the present struggle, is that no candidate has ever yet entered the White House from the Senate. General Garfield, although a senator-elect, was actually a member of the flouse when elected president—that being the only instance where a citizen while holding a seat in the House of Representatives has been elected to the Senate and a little further on Attention has been called to the fact more than

Selected by the Whole People

as their chief magistrate. We have had presidents who have served in the Senate, but no one has been chosen to that office who was a senator at the time of his election. This is a noticeable lact, because the United States Senate is our ighest deliberative body, and its rolls embrace largely the illustrious names in our political his-

The people seemed to have turned to the army

largely the illustrious names in our political history.

The people seemed to have turned to the army for a president whenever distinguished success in the field has given them the opportunity to so show their gratitude for valor, and the perhaps more wise and sagacious statesmen in the Senate have been bidden to wait. Leaving out of the list Washington, soldler and statesman both, for he was "first in war and first in peace," we have only to meniton the names of Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant to prove the assertion. General Scoit was neally the only conspicuous and distinguished soldler of the country who has not been thus honored, and even his successful opponent was General Franklin Pierce of (more or less) Mexican war fame. Hayes' modest but creditable war record indoubtedly aided him in his lucky strike, and the more valuable military services of Garfield, although not of the highest rank, bevond doubt largely endeared him to the people. But for this hearty and enthusastic feeling of gratitude to our military heroes—which is quite natural and pardonable—it would be difficult to understand why the claims of such emhent and sagacious men as have adorned the Senate of the United States in years gone by to have been repeatedly ignored or passed by for men confessedly not their superiors—aias! in more than one instance not their equal—in the wisdom, sagacity, and experience necessary to preside over a great nation at peace with all the world.

Of the sixteen elected presidents but seven occupied seats in the Senate before their election, and of the contingent or accidental presidents but two. Andrew Johnson was a senator from Tempessee both previous to his election to the presidency and after the expiration of his term of office—recalling the fact that John Quincy Adams served in the House of Representatives after having been president. These two notable instances are the only ones in our history where ex-presidents have re-entered public life.

A Mule Who Broke Up the Circuit.

[Arkansas Traveller.]
The following letter, written by a circuit rider, was read at a recent meeting of the Arkansas conference: "My dear brethren, I must resign the charge which you so generously placed in my keeping. I don't object to riding the circuit, but riding a mule is a great strain on my religion and constitution. Sometimes when I am riding along, weaving a sermon of the threads of sentiment with which my mind is streaked, the mule buck-jumps and lays me on the ground. I got used to this, though, and would never have complained, but when the animal got into the habit of throw-ing me, and then staving in my ribs with his feet, why, I was, in duty to myself, bound to make a notion for a change of yeane. I am much wedded to the cause, and have captured many mourners, but unless you furnish me a horse why you will simply have to erase my cognomen from your books. I don't mean no disrespect to our worthy bishop, but blame a mule anyhow."

Burlington Free Press.]
Whereupon the second vice-president chipped chairs which looked like two hemispheres put together at their periphery. You sit in one-half of the globe and the legs are the other half. Each chair is all covered with leather embossed. This chair is all covered with leather embossed. This chair is almost invariably made of horse hide.

Furniture of this description indicates a return to

got married—double wedding, you know. While the ceremony was being performed, old Smith happened to think that he didn't have a cigar in the house—and of course after the ceremony the bridegrooms would want to set'em up on the cigars. So he hustled round and persuaded a drummer to sell him a box of cigars. He opened the box and displayed them to the best possible advantage in his showcase; and he was gazing on them with great pride and satisfaction when, the ceremony having been performed, the two bridegrooms came out. And what do you s'pose they did? Borrowed some matches of old Smith to light their pipes with!"

A QUEER SUICIDE. How a Rattlesnake Became Frantic and Destroyed Its Own Life.

[Chicago News.]
The letter of Edward F. Hardman, in a recent Grant the Youngest and Harrison the issue of Nature, with reference to the suicide of black snakes, recalls an incident which I once witnessed. I was quite small, but the memory of the strange occurrence is very clear and distinct. It was in the State of Illinois, when at that early day a short, thick variety of rattle-snake was very numerous, so much so that the State acquired an unenviable reputa-tion in the older parts of the Union. Farmers in tion in the older parts of the Union. Farmers in "breaking prairie," as the first ploughing of the prairie sod was cailed, would kin them by dozens in the course of a single summer. They were very venomous, but owing to their singgish nature and their rattle, which was always sounded before an attack, but few persons were bitten by them. Moreover there was little danger of death if proper remedies were applied at once.

I was one day following one of the large breaking plows common in that time. It was drawn by five or six yoke of oxen, and there were two men to manage the plow and the team. As we were going along one of them discovered a rattlesnake,

going along one of them discovered a ratilesnake, as I remember, about twelve or fourteen inches in length. They rarely exceeded eighteen or twenty inches, so that this one was probably about two-thirds grown. The man who first saw it was about to kill it, when the other proposed to see if it could be made to bite itself, which it was commonly reported the rattlesnake would do if angered and prevented from escaping. Accordingly they poked the snake over into the plowed ground, and then began teasing it with their long whips. Escape was impossible, and the snake soon became frantic at its meffectual attempt either to injure its assallants or to get away from them. At last it turned upon itself, and struck its fangs into its own body, about the middle.

The poison seemed to take effect instantly. The fangs were not withdrawn at all, and if not perfectly dead willin less than five minutes it at least showed no signs of life. That it should die so quickly will not seem strange if it is borne in mind that the same bite would have killed a fullgrown man in a few hours' time.

The men watched it long enough to be sure that it would not be likely to move away, and then went on with their for an hour or more, and every time we came near where the snake was I stopped and looked at it, but it never moved again. In this case I do not remember that the snake had been

came near where the shake was I stopped and looked at it, but it never moved again. In this case I do not remember that the shake had been injured at all. I have often heard of rattlesnakes but miss was the only case that ever came under my

SPOOKS IN THE WELL.

The Awful Tale of a Desperate Fight in a Hole 1250 Feet Deep.

[Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Washakie, W. T., is not much of a place for high buildings, church steeples, or anything that sticks up in the air, but when it comes to going the other way, it can show an unusually big and deep hole in the ground in the shape of a well. The Union Pacific Rallway Comof a well. The Union Pacific Rallway Company's well for supplying locomotives with water is 1250 feet deep and about ten feet across. Near the middle a steam pump is located, with a pipe running to the pump-bouse. At every twenty feet is a floor or platform just big enough to place a ladder on and bave room to turn around. The ladders are very common and unhandy, and after you have gone down two or three ladders, it gets dark enough to bring on a chiti, making it necessary to feel your way the balance of the distance, and do it in pietty good shape at that.

Every two or three days something gets the matter with the pump, and the pumpman, after going through the regular swearing programme, spits on his hands and goes down. One day I just got sight of the fellow's hat as he was going down, and I thought I might as well follow suit, which I did, keeping about two ladders benind. Prefty soon I heard his No. 11's strike the last floor, so I went on down to the top of the last ladder and remained standing on the round waiting for him to light the candle, but as it happened the matches were all wet, and he had to come to the surface for a light. As he came feeling along for the rounds of the ladder in the dark, he happened to catch hold of one of my alabaster limbs. I at once saw that he was frightfully surprised, and as I had been carrying one of the phosphate skulls that resemble false fire in the dark, to scare him with, I thought now would be the time to use it, and I let him have a gimpse of the skull. He backed down the ladder five or six rounds to get away, but, remembering that the well had a pany's well for supplying locomotives with to use it, and I let him have a glimpse of the skull. He backed down the ladder five or six rounds to get away, but, remembering that the well had a boitom to it, stopped. If you ever saw a ladder shake, that one did. Preity soon I heard something go ugh! and strike the floor like a trunk from a baggage-car. Then I felt sick at the stomach and climbed out. I hung around the well-top, waiting for him to show up, until I was afraid he had dug through the bottom of the well, or perhaps failed to recover, but just as I was about to get seared out he came, worn, pale and limp.

Wires Cut and Bridges Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., November 7.—Another riot is in progress in Hocking valley. State troops have been called for. Murray City was attacked this morning at 1 o'clock by an armed force of men, supposed to be strikers. The attempt was made about an hour after the Pinkerton guards went off duty, giving place to companies of new police. The mob fired

THEY ADJOURNED.

Depressing Report of a Committee Appointed to Bear a Political Message.

[Atchison (Kan.) Globe.]
Old Sol Miller, editor of the Troy (Kansas) Chief, and who has a wide reputation as the possessor of a pen dipped deep in red-hat gall, but withal a little wicked and a good deal irrev-Senate by the Republicans. The religious element held a meeting and indignantly determined not to support him. The crowd was large, unanimous and enthusiastic. They appointed a committee, so the story goes, to wait on old Sol, and notify him that he must withdraw or they would bust him. The committee found the old man in his sanctum, and proceeded to unfold their mission. When the spokesman had finished, and the others of the committee had indorsed his remarks, the old gray-headed editor straightered to his full height, pointed a long bony finger at the committee, while a strange glitter came into his eyes, and he spoke in low, freezing tones: "For thirty years I have published a paper in this town. Not a week has passed in all that time but some truly good Christian man has been to me and begged that something to his discredit should be withheld from publication. I have always compiled. But the articles, though not printed, were always written and filed away. Pm a methodical man. I have more than one thousand articles within reach of my hand, embodying every disreputable scrape and adventure that the "best and religious element" in this community has been engaged in for the last thirty years. And I just want to say that if I am beaten at the polis I will start a daily paper the next day, and I will never stop until I have printed every one or those stories. That is my answer." The committee crept quietly out and returned to the meeting to make their report. A silence like that of death fell upon the assembly, till the purring of a cat upon the pulpit cushion sounded like the filing of a circular saw. For ten minutes no one spoke, when at last the sexton said: "I move we adjour." It was carried unanimously. And thus, miserably perished a promising independent movement. Senate by the Republicans. The religious element held a meeting and indignantly determined

She Was the Charm of the Funeral

(Life.]
"Ave ye plaze, missus," remarked Madam Bridget Maloney to her mistress a few days ago, "oi kem for to say that of must be afther lavin"

"Leaving us, Bridget? Why, how is this? Aren't

"Satuswhold, is it? Arrah bliss ye, me lady, but its mesilf as 'ud niver be atther lavin' yer but for the fact that of m ter be married one wake ago the coming Choosday." oming Choosday."
"Married? Why, you never told me of it be-

"Married? Why, you never told me of it before."
"Nome. But it's all the same. Ye knaw yez gave me lave ter go ter the funeril of Biddy Finnigan lasht Frolday, pace to her sowt. Wil, I wint, an' the kyaridges waz that full that it bekem necessary that some wan should roide wid the beraved Finnigan, an' oi, bein' an oud frind of the corpse, waz diligated for that plisant doory. Wil, we barded the firry boat on the way to the sumitury, an' as we kem abresth av the Goovernoor's Oiland, Finnigan lanes oovher ter me, an' wid a shirk as wud 'ave shtole the heart fram an angel, lit alone mesilf, he said: 'Missus Maloney, yez are the charrum av the funeril,' an' so, mum, we fixed the time for Choosday."

Tragic Fate of a Disappointed Miner.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] An old miner named Tim Beatty, who came into Eagle City with the big rush to the Cor d'Alene country last spring, was recently buried in the the stories told of the richness of the placers were wild exaggerations and that he was stranded in wild exaggerations and that he was stranged in a strange camp without money or friends, he became insane. He wandered about, subsisting on the charity of the generous, meanwhile working at times on a claim back of the camp, which he said showed rich indications. The specimens he brought in were worthless, but the men humored his harmless delusion. Finally he was caved on one day when at work alone, and his dead body was found under the debris.

Wented Her Made Over, Anyhow

[Tid Bits.] A little boy who had been used to receive his elder brother's old toys and clothes recently remarked, "Ma, shall I have to marry his widow

LOOKING OVER THE RUINS.

Terrible Work of Jumbo Dynamite Cartridges.

Seven Bodies Burned to a Crisp Taken From the Robesonia Furnace.

The Country Shaken Up for Miles Around by the Explosion.

STOUCHSBURG, Penn., November 8 .- The latest developments in the dynamite explosion near this place make it appear that the three men, Charles S. Kepp, Franklin Paty and Joseph Knauss, were engaged in making, on their own account, a lot of jumbo dynamite cartridges to cleebrate the result of the presidential election, as soon as it should be definitely determined.

The proprietor of the ruined factory says they

did so without his consent, and that several even-lags ago they tested one of these giant affairs. and it fairly shook the village. It is also believed that a number of these dangerous cartridges are hidden away, probably in barns or stables, where they had been placed for convenient use at the proper time. Various premises are being

More than 1000 pounds of dynamite exploded yesterday. It was the worst shock ever feit in this region. Hickory trees fifteen inches in diameter were twisted off like pipestems. The manameter were twisted off like pipestems. The mansion of Rev. Mr. Long, a half-mile away, had its walls cracked, every window smashed and the doors blown in; a church one and a half miles off was badly damaged, the barn of Augustus Burkholder, a quarier of a mile away, was moved eighteen liches, and a stove in the farmhouse was upset, another barn near by was wrecked, the gatle end of a large brick schoolhouse in the village was cracked, a kitchen wall at Joseph Kalbach's, four miles away, was wrecked, a large willow tree was blown out by the roots and huried 200 feet into a field one-eighth of a mile from the explosion. Where the building of the factory stood only a hole 210 feet in diameter and twenty feet deep remains. Several thousand window panes were smashed.

The large force of men engaged at the wrecked furnace of Robesonia in digging out the bodies of the dead men kept at work all night and by morning two bodies had been taken out. By 7.30 Thursday the third body was reached. Like the first two, it was burned almost beyond recognition. A few shreds of clothing enabled the friends to identify it as that of Joseph Reed. The charred and shapeless mass of flesh was placed in a box and sent home to his widow and children. Reed was 50 years old.

Tons upon tons were removed, and at 2.20 yesterday afternoon another body was taken outthat of Dayld Parsons—burned almost beyond recognition. It was coffined and sent to the home of his aged mother, who has depended upon her son for support.

About 4 o'clock the workmen found an arm, sion of Rev. Mr. Long, a half-mile away, had its

of his aged mother, who has depended upon her son for support.

About 4 o'clock the workmen found an arm, burned from the body. Then they came to a leg and another arm. Then they found a charred body. Then the body of Henry Spangler was found. His head was crushed, but the flames had not reached him. He had evidently been killed outlight. His sorrowing widow and six children wept piteously when his body was carried out through the throng of excited and sorrowsricken villagers.

By nightfall the torches were again lighted, and soon the sixth body, burned almost to a crisp, was taken out.

soon the sixth body, burned almost to a crisp, was taken out.

By 8 o'clock the workmen found the leg of Henry Patt. It had been crushed and burned from his body, Later on, the body, crushed into a shapeless mass, was placed in a coffin and borne by his neignbors to his widow and six children. The seven dead men having all been removed, work ceased for the night. The inquest will be held this morning. As yet no plausible cause of the accident has been assigned.

Three of the Seven Bodies Recovered. READING, Penn., November 7 .- Up to noon today the bodies of three of the seven men buried under the ruins of the dismantled stack at Robesonia Furnace were recovered. They were burned beyond recognition. The four other bodies are buried beneath several hundred tons of debris.

AGAIN IN ARMS.

Hocking Valley Miners Fighting with Bullets - A Terrible Midnight Battle in Which the Rioters Were Forced to Retreat - The State Militia Called For-Wires Cut and Bridges Burned.

upon the town and the company's store from the hills on both sides. The shots were promptly returned by the police and became a regular fusilade on both sides. The guard was driven in from the hill above the hopper, and had it not been for the prompt action of Pinkerton's men, who came out in time to re-enforce the police, the hoppers would have been burned. Explosives were thrown from the hills which burst in the town with a noise that shook the earth. The strikers stood the terrible fusilade into them by the guards, and returned it with a vigor that surprised every one. After about an hour's fight a squad of Pinkerton's men flanked the attacking party and drove them off. The rocks in several places on the hills were found spattered with blood, showing that the strikers had not all escaped unhurt. None of the guards or employes of the company were hurt. The sides of the company's store bear the marks of over 100 bullets, Several of the buildings were riddled, and windows were broken out all over town. Sheriff McCardy was on the ground at 7 o'clock this morning. All the telegraph lines between Columbus and Murray City were cut. The Carbon Hill & Sandrun rallroad bridges were burned, which stops all traffic over the Straitsville & Monday Creek branches.

FIGHTING FOR MILLIONS. Trying to Remove Professor Dwight, Ref-

eree in the Garrison Suit. NEW YORK, November 8 .-- Proceedings were begun today, in the Superior Court, looking to the removal of Professor Theodore W. Dwight from his position as referee in the suit of Peter Marie

and others against Cornelius K. Garrison, which is made on behalf of the defendant, who charges that the referee is prejudiced in favor of the plaintiff, that his rulings are erroneous, and other charges. In the meantime the proceedings before the referee are stayed. Diversions of the Boy at the Barbecue.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

They took children out more years ago than now. I went to every big barbecue of the day now. I went to every his barbecue of the day held within thirty miles of our house. On one occasion there was no room at the long tables in the woods for the little boys, and we were put under them. On each side of the table, which was about a yard wide, the grown people stood in close lines the whole length of the tables, taking in nearly half a mile. Food was passed to us from above, and for a time all went well. But when appetite had been satisfied one of the boys, spying a hole in the toe of a woman's shoe, stuck 'a sharp straw in it. The owner of the shoe gave a scream of "snake," and fell in a dead taint. The denouement was so unexpected that the eight or ten boys struck out in a wild run down the lane inclosed under the tables. We were kicked at and screamed at, but we finally escaped, bruised and bumped. The boy that tickled that woman's toe is now the editor-in-chief of one of New York's most influential papers.

Death of a Newport Soldier. NEWPORT, R. I., November 8 .- Colonei George W. Tew died this morning, after a short illness. Deceased has an enviable war record. At the leceased has an enviable war record. At the close of the war he was mustered out as a brigadier-general. When Governor Sprague called for troops he raised a company of 108 men in this city. He was formally in command of the Newport Artillery, and was a member of the various Masonic bodies. In 1866 he was elected state treasurer, and filled that office two years. He will be buried with imposing Masonic honors on Tuesday.

Toledo, O., November 8.-A farmer named Peters entered the dining-room of the New York House today and sat down to dinner. While partaking of a dish of soup he suddenly jumped from his chair, his face indicating that he was choking. Before a physician arrived he expired. An examination showed that the cause of death was a large piece of meat which had lodged in his wind-

Choked to Death by a Piece of Meat.

Strange Freak of a Newfoundland. PORTLAND, November 8.—This afternoon a party of children were playing on Spring street with a large Newfoundland dog that was supposed to be perfectly harmless, and had been a constant to be perfectly harmless, and had been a constant playmate of the little ones. Suddenly, and with-out apparent cause, the dog sprang at a little boy, named Hayden, seizing him by the throat. It tore the face and throat of the child in a terrible manner, inflicting wounds that will cause death.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is no change to note in the aspect of the

local money market, which continues inactive, with rates for loans and discounts nominal and the range unchanged. The banks continue well supplied with loanable funds, which they prefer to hoard up rather than run any risk; therefore, after attending to the wants of certain of their customers, which they do at 5@5½ per cent., they are not doing during the week just past, and now promises to there is no active demand for accommodation. grade paper of a miscellaneous character rules at 6½ 7 per cent., although the range is higher, but the banks look but cautiously on high-priced offerings; prime cornoration route. The general run of good mercantile paper ranges acceptances are quoted as ruling at about 41/2, but transactions in this grade of paper are very light at any price. Collateral loans on call rule at 31/2@5 per cent. per annum, the lender requiring the best security and ample margin. Short time loans are granted at low rates of interest by the savings banks and trust companies, provided the security is such that it can be turned into cash at a moment's notice, almost. With the country banks local discounts, while ruling at 51/2@6 per cent., show a wide range, but they complain of a lack of business. The "street" rate for the average run of good mercantile paper is 51/2 per cent., although the range is slightly wider, but the note brokers complain of no business.

During the week the rate between banks for the use of balances was 2 per cent., and closes at this

At the clearing house yesterday the gross ex-

At the clearing house yesterday the gross exchanges were \$8,970,028, and the balances, \$1,264,575; for the week the total gross exchanges amounted to \$68,639,916, and the balances to \$13,355,543.

New York funds are now selling at par to 10 cents discount per \$1000.

Foreign exchange closed qufet and steady; rates, when compared with those of a week previous, showing an advance, although not so high as they were at times quoted during last week. In New York a fair demand is reported from importers, and rates are steady for long bills, but rather weak for short, while commercial bills are not plenty. Local rates for foreign exchange closed yesterday as follows: Sight, 4.84½; 60 days, 4.80 (4.80½; commercial bills, 4.78; francs, sight, 5.21½;60 days, 5.23¾ (6.25).

In New York money is quoted as quiet and unchanged, with but a nominal amount of business doing in the way of discounts. Commercial paper continues in ample supply, but the demand is limited. Currency continues to be received there from Western points. Double-named paper still ranges from 50 per cent., and single-named paper at 6½ (68), the rate depending on the grade. Calloans on stocks are now ruling at 1½ (22) per cent. per amum, slightly lower or higher, according to circumstances.

The business failures throughout the country

The business failures throughout the country occurring during the past seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States, 185, and for Canada, 21, a total of 206—a states, 185, and for Canada, 21, a total of 206—a marked decrease over last week, when the total was 267, and the previous week, 258. The decrease arises in the New Eugland and Middle States and in New York City.

The bank statement for the week, as made public yesterday, was quite a favorable one, showing as follows:

The banks are now \$34,185,475 in excess of legal requirement, as against \$31,271,450 last week, \$1,740,775 in excess in 1883; and \$3,024,950 below in 1882.

The imports of specie at the port of New York, for the past week, were \$1,939,128.

These securities have been strong and higher during the week, closing quite firm. The bidding prices at yestesday's close, as compared with those of the previous Saturday, show an improvement of 1/8 per cent. for the 41/2s, a decline of 1/8 for the 4s, and advance of 3/s for the 3s, while the 6s are nominally 1 per cent. lower.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, SATURDAY EVENING, November 8, 1884.

The leading branches of business have been unfavorably affected by the election excitement during the week past, and all the talk has been upon the election returns. Trading in breadstuffs has been limited to small lots for current use. Flour is selling at extremely low prices, and there is no prospect of improvement for some time. The butter and cheese markets continue quiet, and only fine fresh grades command full prices. Eggs sustain previous prices. The markets in other departments are generally at a standstill.

erally at a standstill.

APPLES.—The apple market shows a large quantity on hand, and prices are unchanged. No. I Baldwins are selling at \$152\text{st} 50\text{ \$\text{b}\$ bbl. Best varieties range higher. We quote:

Snow, choice, \$300\text{cas} 25\text{ \$\text{B}\$ bbl; do common to good, \$200\text{cas} 200\text{cas} 25\text{ \$\text{B}\$ bbl; do common, } 75\text{cas} 200\text{cas} 25\text{ \$\text{B}\$ bbl; do common, } 75\text{cas} 200\text{cas} 25\text{ \$\text{B}\$ bbl; do common, } 75\text{cas} 25\text{ \$\text{B}\$ bbl; failery arrieties, \$250\text{ \$\text{2}\$ 20\text{ \$\text{2}\$

ton.
COFFEE.—There has been a light demand for Rio grades and the market continues to decline, and fair cargoes were quoted on a nominal basis of 9% at the close. For mild grades there has been a steady market and fair sales at current rates. We worke.

fair cargoes were quoted on a nominal basis of 9% of at the close. For mild grades there has been a steady market and fair sales at current rates. We quote:

Mocha at 18½@19½c & b; Java, 12@21c & b; Maracaibo, 9½@211c & b. Laguira, 9½@211½c & b. Maracaibo, 9½@211c & b. Laguira, 9½@21½c & b. Jamaica, 9@11c; St. Domingo, 8½@9½c & b. CORN.—The receipts for the week have been 189,533 bushels and the exports 3,000 bushels. The demand has been moderate, but prices are firm and higher. We quote:

Steamer mixed at .@57c; steamer yellow at 60@61c; high mixed at 62@35c; and no grade at 53@57c; vellow and extra, 64@66c & bush.

DRUGS.—We quote: Assafozida, 14@16c; arsenic, 25%@28% c; borax, refined, 9@9½c; balsam Tofu, 39@52c; and pain property of the complex of the compl

We quote:
Spring Wheats—Western superfine, \$2 65@3 00;
common extrus, \$3 00@3 50; spring wheat bakers,
\$2 75@4 50; spring wheat batents, medium and good,
\$5 00@5 25; good and choice, \$5 25@5 50; tancy
Minnesota, \$5 65@5 75. Winter Wheats—Choice
Western, patents, \$5 00@5 25; do common to good,

8475@500; do choice Southern 3525@550 \$\pi\$ bbl.; rofler flour—St Louis and Illinois, \$440@4\$5; Ohio and Indiana. \$425@475; New York, \$425@450; Michigan, \$425@450; Mi

1,307 213 25 300 1,520 1,060 21,500 22,860 2,523 250 2,77**3** 651 651 Bonelass boxes. 651 Control EGGS.—There has been little doing in the market for eggs, but prices generally are well maintained Strictly hesh lots are still very scarce and Eastern command 28/220; 24 dozen. Northern and Provincial have been selling at 26/227; 2 dozen, and fresh Westbacks, and at 25/3 doz. We quote:

tive been selling at 26@27c @ dozen, and fresh Westnave sold at 25c § doz. We quote:
Eastern, fresh, 28@29c § doz; Eastern held stock,
@24c § doz; New York and Vermont,27@25c § doz;
@24c § doz; New York and Vermont,27@25c § doz;
doz; New Brinswick, 26@27c; Nova Scotia and
mine Edward Island, 26@27c; Nova Scotia and
funce Edward Island, 26@27c; Ø doz; Aroostook
ounty, 27@25c § doz; Western limed, 10@21c §

FRUIT.-We quote the following current rates:
Almond—Soft shell, 13@16c § bo;
b; citron at 31@32c; currants at 5@51/c § b;
tees in frails, 31/g44/cc § b; dates in boxes at 5@7c
b; citron at 31@34/cc § b;
doz; Nove prunes at 44/@43/c § b; do French, §
16c; Southern peanuts.6@4/c; Smyrna figs at 12@
6c § bo; lennons § 37@67 § box; or anges, § 324c 50
box; do Valencia, § case, ...c. Raisins—London
yers § 25 & 27@ 9 box; do loose Muscatel at § 265
2 70 § box; do Valencia, 9@03/cc § b.

O glocx, do Valencia. 96934c gl b. NNY BAGGING.—The market is steady and e has been a fair demand. We quote at 1034c for ths; 10c for 2 bs; 942c for 134 bs; and 9c for 214 lbs; 10e for 2 lbs; 94/2c for 134 lbs; and 9c for 114 lbs, a perige.

HAY AND STRAW.—Trade in hay has been steady and extra grades command \$18@19 \mathbb{R}\$ ton. Ordinary lots are selling moderately. Rye straw is in fair demand at \$18@19 \mathbb{R}\$ ton for choice. We quote:

Northern and Eastern, extra old, \$19 00\mathbb{R}\$.

Northern and Eastern, extra old, \$19 00\mathbb{R}\$.

Other, \$12 00\mathbb{R}\$ to 0 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; common to lair, \$12 00\mathbb{R}\$ to 0 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; common to lair, \$12 00\mathbb{R}\$ to 0 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; swale hay, \$8\mathbb{R}\$ of ton; choice rye straw, \$18 00\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; choice rye straw, \$18 00\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; choice rye straw, \$18 00\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; choice rye straw, \$10 0\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; choice rye straw, \$18 00\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; at \$100 \mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ ton; choice rye straw, \$18 00\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \mathbb{R}\$ 200 \mathbb{R}\$ 200

Joe, as to quality.

INDIA RUBBER.—We quote sales of fine Para at 30:052c [8] h; coarse do, 40c [8] fb.

LEATHER.—The market for sole leather has been light. Prices are firm, and we quote the following LEATHER.—The market for sole leather has been light. Prices are firm, and we quote the following current rates:

Sole — Buenos Ayres, light, 22@22½e; do middle 23½@24½e; do heavy,23@23½e; do middle, 23½@24½e; do heavy,23@23½s; huffafo, 20@21e. Upper in rough—Hemlock, 21@27e; oak, 23@28e. Calf skins, 3! b—Rough, 42@52e; finished 60@85e; French, 3! 20@200.

LUMBER.—Following are the current prices: Clear pine—Nos 1 and 2, \$50@60; No 3, \$40@45; No 4, \$32@38; No 5, \$25@26; cearse pine—No 5, \$16@17; shipping boards, \$16@17; spruce—1 and 2, \$12 0@1300; hemock boards, Nos 1 and 2, \$10 0@12 25; Southeru pine—Hooring boards, Nos 1 and 2, \$30@31; do ¾; and ½; step, \$31@32; ship stock, \$28@36; yar; do ¾; and 4½; step, \$31@32; ship stock, \$28@36; yar; do ¼; and 4½; step, \$31@32; black walnut, \$50@95; cherry, \$70@80; white wood, inch, \$27@32; do 56 inch, \$21@24; cook, \$35@38; ash, \$35@38; clapbourds—heart pine, \$40@55; saps, \$33@50; spruce, \$15@30; shingles, \$150@50; ostruce iaths, \$2 12½@2 37½; pine laths, \$2 28%2 50. 82 2504 2 50.

MOLASSES.—There is but a moderate demand for foreign grocery grades, and prices are unchanged MOLASSES.—There is but a moderate demand for foreign grocery grades, and prices are unchanged and nominal. We quote:

New Orleans 35-658c # gal; Cienfuegos, 18@22c # gal;
Barbadoes, 26@...c # gal; Porto Rico, 22@40c # gal; Boiling, 50° test, 171-9c # gal;
OATS.—The receipts of oats for the week have been about 121,751 bushels. The market for oats is moderate and prices are steady. We quote:
Extra white at 37@38c; No 1 white, 36@37c; No 2 white at 344-@35c; No 3 white at 334-@34c; No 1 mixed at 33@34c; No 1 mixed at 33@34c; No 2 mixed at 33@34c; No 2 mixed at 33@34c; No 2 mixed at 34c; No 2 mixed

2 white at 344-2356; No 3 white at 334-234e; No 1 mixed at 3363-4e; No 2 mixed, 32633e.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The market is dull for all kinds of fowl except choice young turkeys, and prices are generally weak. We quote:

Northern turkeys, choice, 16222 28 lb; common to good, 106218c 28 lb; fowns, fresh killed, choice, 156216c 26 lb; fowns, fresh killed, choice, 156216c 26 lb; fowns, fresh killed, choice, 156216c 26 lb; fowns, fresh killed, choice, 126216c 26 lb; fowns, fresh killed, fresh kill

paid.

SALTPETRE.—The imarket for crude has declined, sales having been made at 4½@e # b; nitrate of sona, \$2 20@2 25.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw sugar has been quiet; and prices are nominal. We quote: Cut loaf and cubes, 6½c; powdered, 6½c; granulated, 6½c; Fanuell A, 6c; Pembroke A, 5½c; Cherokee A, 5½c; Haron A, 55½; Mohawk, ex C, 5½c; ex C1, 5½s; ex C1, 5½s; ex C3, 5t; cc. 64, 4½c.

5½: ex Cl, 5½c; ex C3, 5½c; Cl, 5½c; C3, 5c; C6, 4½c; C.

TEAS.—The following are the current prices: Gunpowder, 20@45c & b; Imperial, 20@45c; Hyson, 14@5c; Young Hyson, 18@35c; Twankay, 10@25c; Hyson Skin, 10@25c; Congou 18@55; Souchong, 18@55c; Oolong, 15@55c; Japans, 16@33.

TIN.—There has been a sight trade during the week. Sales were made in New York at 16%@17c @ b cash, and 17@17½c, 30 days. Small lots are ontoted at 18c % b.

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 5299 baies, against 9816 bales for the corresponding week in 1883, 7300 bales in 1882, and 5279 bales in 1881. The imports of foreign have been 66 bales, against 2585 bales in 1883, 304 bales in 1882, and 18 bales in 1881.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

GLOUCESTER, November 8-[For the week past.]The market for fish of all kinds for the week ending
today at this port has been very fair and will compare
favorably with the corresponding week last year.
The market for mackerel has greatly improved since
the corresponding to the corr favorably with the corresponding week last year. The market for mackerel has greatly improved since shore fleet have practically hauled up, and prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock to be marketed between now and spring is of above the amount required for consumption. The receipts of fish at this port for the week have been in round numbers 535,000 bounds of codish, 525,000 pounds of fresh pollock; 50,000 pounds of fresh halbut; 1580 bbls of shore and 2270 bbls of 8t. Lawrence mackerel; 500 qtls cured fish fall kinds.

The fresh fish market has been well supplied at following prices: Fresh pollock round, 45c 3 100 bs; shore codish, 22 % b; fresh halbut, 7c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b for white, 3c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bf or gray, in cargo lots.

Prices of cured fish continue at about last week's quotations as follows:

Georges codish, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for small. New Western bank, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for small; old Grand and Western bank, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, November 7, 1834; Western cattle, 930; Eastern cattle, 19; Northern, 548. Total, 1497. Western sheep and lambs, 4890; Park Brighton and Watertown Markets. Vestern sheep and lambs, 4620: Eastern sheep and lambs, 19; Northern sheep and lambs, 4858. Total,

IN TIMES OF TRUCE.

Comedies and Tragedies Enacted Along the Picket Line.

Amicable Trades of the Luxuries of Life Between Armed Enemies.

How One Trader was Caught in a Fix by General Gordon.

[Murray in Washington Republican.] In the early days of the war in Virginia, before the volunteers on either side had settled down to work and gained some knowledge of the realities of warfare, firing on pickets was a common pastime, and many a poor fellow passed in his checks

under this unsoldierly and murderous system. When General Johnston's army was picketing along the lines in front of Washington, after first battle of Bull Run, this vicious practice was in full blast, and not only did the pickets, when the opposing times were established within rifle range of each other, keep up a fusillade whenever a head was shown to shoot at, but there were scouts on either side who were accustomed to creep up to some poor devil of a picket, unsuspecting and thinking himself well hidden, and shoot him down as a hunter might stalk a deer. On the Confederate side the most noted scout was one Farley, a South Carolinian, afterward a captain on General J. E. B. Stuart's staff, and who was killed in the battle of Brandy Station. He was credited with having killed in this surreptitious way from twenty-five to fifty men. It is but justice to his memory to say that there was no braver man in a melee than he in the Confederate

But after a time, as if by tacit agreement, the men themselves stopped this mode of warfare, which did not advance either cause one jot or tittle, and which hardly arrived at the dignity of legalized murder, if the term may be used. So that after the first year the pickets, unless advancing for battle, were accustomed to lounge in

Shooting Distance of Each Other without thinking of firing a shot. In fact, long conversations were held, each line good naturedly chaffing their opponents. Of course, this truce was not maintained when the lines were opposed closely in what might be called a continuous battle, as, for instance, at Yorktown and Spottsylvania Court House. At those places it was almost certain death to expose the head or body above the breastworks, and much of the firing was done by thrusting the rifle with one hand over the by thrusting the rifle with one hand over the works and quickly withdrawing it. Even then the hand or forearm was apt to receive a builet. Before the second year of the war had closed the troops of both armies had inspired each other with mutual respect, and on the occasions of a truce for burying the dead, as at Fredericksburg and Antietam, they were glad to meet and converse. It may be said that on such occasions the most scrupulous courtesy was observed, and if battles or campaigns were referred to it was with kindlest expressions of reciprocal respect. The braggart was entirely out of place at such interviews. By the way, of all the experiences of a soldier's hard lot, to be detailed to bury the dead is the most disagreeable, except to those ghoulish natures—and there are such in every command is the most disagreeable, except to those ghoulish natures—and there are such in every command—who see therein a prospect of rifling the bodies of valuables. As far as practicable the detail from a regiment buried its own dead, and the valuables (there were precious few of these on dead confederates) and mementoes taken from the corpses were turned over to the captains of companies, or were taken in charge by the surviving intimate friend of the dead soldier. Where the dead lay thickly and time was pressing, the bodies were simply covered over, as they lay, with a slight mound of earth. On other occasions trenches were dug for the bodies, and sometimes

Separate Graves Werd Dug

and marked for future identification. It was no uncommon sight after the battle of Fredericksburg to see an ambulance driven along with the white flag flying and accompanied by a detachment of blue-coated soldiers with shovels and picks to disinter the body of some officer or soldier who had fallen in the fight. Frequently the widow of the dead man sat in the ambulance in her sable weeds, and as the cortege passed the Confederate soldiers on the roadside to a man ould lift their hats in respect. Such sights ought home to the heart and mind forcibly the cture of sufferings that were being endured in omes far away from the sights and sounds of the

bottlefield.

But there is a bright side to every prospect if we only look for it long enough. Oftentimes, when no truce was existing, the soldiers on the picket lines made one for themselves without saying "by your lenve" to their officers. Picket duly is monotonous work at the best, and a little conversation and interchange of news not contraband with their opponents was a welcome rehef to both the blue and the gray; but better than all this was the interchange of commodities which the one possessed and the other had not. Now, the Yanks were well supplied with the best of coffee and sugar, while the Johnnies were famine-strack for the same, but the latter were well furnished with the best of tobacco and the former were famine-struck for the same. Here was a good chance for an equitable "swap." One man from each company on the picket line would lay down his rifle, gather up his own and his comrades' commodities in an oil-cloth blanket, and shouldering it, advance midway to meet his obliging opponent. Here the trade proceeded rapidly—a pint cup of coffee and one of

Sugar for a Plug of Tobacco.

and as soon as the blankets had changed conhands and march back to their expectant comrades, who had watched the proceedings with mouths watering. But it was not only on land to the credit of the men that they always cut from the columns any paragraph that might give information as to the movements or probable movements of troops. Either side would have felt contempt for a man who gave information hartfol to his army, and a deserter was heartfly decreased. despised.
I recollect an amusing story that went the

I recoilect an amusing story that went the rounds of the camps in the autumn of 1862. While General J. B. Gordon's division was picketing along the line of the Rapidan river he became aware of the sociability and traffic existing among the pickets on the opposite banks of the stream, and determined to break up the practice. Accordingly, he had the fords strongly guarded, with instructions to let no Yankee picket come over except under flag of truce. One day he was passing along inspecting the outposts where there was no ford, when he noticed a suspicious rustling in the bushes on the river bank, and a look of gulity knowledge in the faces of the pickets at that point.

"Who's there in the bushes?" demanded the general of the picket.

"Oh, it's nothing, sir," answered one of the men. The general was not satisfied, and riding around the bushes, he espied a man crouching down behind them in purts naturalibus—he hadn't on

Even the Traditional Fig Lenft

"Who are you, sir, and what are you doing

"I came from across the river, sir, but the boys there said I could come over and trade some coffee and go back again," faltered the poor

They did, hey? Well, I reckon I'll have some thing to say about that. Here, corporal, take charge of this prisoner and lend him a blanket,"

the general. or God's sake, general, let me go. I meant no harm. We never kept your men when they came over. They'll think I've deserted. Oh, please don't hold me," faltered the terrified fellow. General Gordon looked at him steadily for a moment, then unitering something about sending a guard, he turned his horse and rode off. No somer was he out of sight than the Yank, leaving tobacco and what-not behind him, took a header from the bank like a buil-frog, and was soon among his contrades, who were wondering at his how stay. General Gordon has said since that he

from the bank like a buil-frog, and was soon among his contrades, who were wondering at his log stay. General Gordon has said since that he only meant to frighten the tellow, for, after all, his own men were to blame for the occurrence. Suffice it to say that there was no more interchange of international commodities or that line. Another incident I might relate happened in the same connection, which was by no means amusing. On a cold day in the latter part of December, 1862, the writer's company was picketing on the bank of the Rappahannock, immediately at the both where Burnside's lower ponton bridge was laid. The river here is two or three hundred yards wide, swift and deep up to the banks. Two Federal cavalrymen came down to the opposite bank and shouted to us that they had lots of coffee and sugar which they wished to trade for to-bacco. They were told to come over as they said they had a boat. They came across and after the trade was completed they started back. Now the men were dressed in their heavy overcoats, with capes and high cavairy boots and spurs. The boat was a small plank scow, and we saw when they come over that it was leaking badiy. They batied it out before they started on the return rip. When within focity varies of the opposite bank, in spite of the frantic efforts of the men to paddle it to store, it went down under them, and dragged

headquarters offering a month's furlough to any man who should shoot a comrade in the act of communication with the enemy under any pretence except when accompanying a regular flag of truce. And I don't think that thereafter there was any sociability or traffic on the picket line of the army unless under the protection and authorization of the white flag.

ON FROZEN HEIGHTS.

A Perilous Winter Journey to the Lonely, Storm-Swept Summit of Mount Washington.

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] After a dangerous ascent through snowdrifts from six to twelve feet deep, and over many places where a false step would have sent me to the bottom of a precipice. I reached the summit of Mount Washington in an exhausted condition at 6 p. m., December 24. In making the ascent one has to pass through a cloud area more or less dense, and the moisture quickly saturates your clothing, and then the low temperature at a higher elevation freezes your clothes. Such was my experience, and before I could remove my

appare! I had to be "thawed out."

The officers of the signal service were very much astonished when I made my appearance at their station, and gave me a most cordial greeting. I was told that a large percentage of those who have attempted the ascent during the winger season have paid dearly for their temerity. After a rest of three or four hours I walked out to obtain a view of the mountain by moonlight. The night was nearly calm and the full moon made everything appear as bright as day. There was neither cloud nor fog, but a slight mist hung over the valleys. Each particular peak of the presidential range stood out in bold relief, and the moonlight on their mantles of snow and ice made a luminous halo somewhat akin to the corona, while the frostwork on the buildings near me flashed and sparkled in the light. Long I gazed in silent admiration of the scene. So still and beautiful, yet so drear, it recalled to my mind an Arctic night of many years ago, when in that far-off region I stood alone and looked on a similar scene of snow and ice.

The interese cold awoke me from my reverse and apparel I had to be "thawed out."

The intense cold awoke me from my reverie and I slowly retraced my steps to the warm fire. Early the next morning (Christmas Day) I was called to see the sun rise. The same condition prevalled on the summit as the night before—the same quiet atmosphere, free from for, but the light mist of the night had settled into a heavy belt of fog below us. If the night was gioriously beautiful, the panorama of the morning was surpassingly grand as the sun rose in the east. The rays failing on the fog belt illuminated it with all the colors of the rainbow. It appeared a mass of shimmering light and cotor. Each peak was encircied by luminous bands, while the small prisms of ice in frost work on the different buildings sparkled and danced, showing all the colors of the solar spectrum, and changing from one to the other with the greatest rapidity—all color and seemingly motion. It seemed indeed fairy land. A scene of such grandeur, dazzing beauty and orgeousness I never again expect to see. As the sun rose higher and higher the fog heaved up under its warm rays, forming itself, like the billows of the ocean, in immense waves of color. But the scene soon changed, From a calm the wind tose suddenly to a velocity of seventy miles an hour, and the fog a velocity of seventy miles an hour, and the fog rising formed a cloud completely obscuring the sun. It seemed that nature during my brief stay intended to show me not only her beauties, but also her grandeur in a storm. Snow and sleet began to fall, and the wind increasing in violence, the building, atthough heavily traced on the outside her. gan to fall, and the wind increasing in violence, the building, atthough heavily braced on the outside by heavy rafters, rocked and swayed to and fro like a stanch ship in a gale at set, and I felt it would surely be moved from its foundation. Venturing forth in such a storm would have been seeking destruction, so I solaced myself by watching its effects from a window. The wind was then blowing over 100 miles an hour, and owing to the blinding sleet and snow I could not see further than ten or fifteen yards. Immense pieces of frost work four feet thick and eight to ten feet long were torn from the baildings and blown out of sight. Never before had I experienced anything so sublime as well as fearful, and while the storm of the afternoon created profound wonder and reverence.

and reverence.
It ceased as suddenly as it began, and much to It ceased as suddenly as it began, and much to my astonishment, on going out of doors to see the effects of the storm, I found the summit as bare of snow and lee as it would have been on a summer's day. The next morning I prepared to descend the mountain, and by dint of considerable labor, many falls and numerous slides I successfully reached the base. The scenes I witnessed fully recompensed me for all the hardships and dangers of the trip.

NOT AN ENGLISHMAN.

A Mutual Mistake and a Somewhat Tardy

[Arkansaw Traveller.]
"Yes, as a rule, the Englishman is a grum companion," said an Arkansas man who had just returned from a European tour. "I boarded a train in London bound for Edinburgh, Scotland. graphing there for a time. They sent engines our Shortly after entering the compartment I saw that from two or three points, and got to Ogalalla in I was to have a travelling companion, for a tall, time to scare the robbers off. You see I was a heavy man entered and took a seat opposite to good deal further off than a dozen other operame. He seemed to be nervously afraid that I would speak to him—seemed to recognize my nationality and to dread my questions. "You needn't be anytions," thought I as the train speed along. be anxious," thought I as the train sped along, "for I would see you in Jericho before I would speak to you. Confound an Englishman, anyway." Whenever I ventured to look at him he would look away, and then, blast him, whenever he'd look at me I'd look away. I was teaching him that an American could hold his teaching him that an American could not his tongue. Noon came and we took our lucehbaskets and ate in silence. The scenery was beautiful, the grassy slopes, graceful hills and majestic trees charmed me, and I was almost dying to say something, but as an old negro mammy would express it. I let my 'yidduls

"What are you waiting for?" I asked of the driver.

"Nuther gen'leman."

The confounced Englishman, unable, it seemed, to get another conveyance, was forced to ride with me. This amused me, for I knew it nearly without the street without with the. We rolled along the street without glancing at each other. 'Well, I'l swear,' I mused. The sailen fellow and I were going to stop at the same hotel. We sat hear each other at supper, and after the meal we happened to sit near each other on the veranda. I looked at him with a

frown. "You needn't be scared,' he remarked: 'I am

"You needn't be scared,' he remarked; 'I am not going to speak to you.'
"'And i am not going to speak to you, either.'
"'You infernal Englishmen,' said he, 'are so particular. I thought I'd show you that an American can ride all day with you and not talk.'
"'Who's an Englishman?" I exclaimed.
"'You are,' said he.
"'Not by a jugful. I am from Arkansaw.'
"'You are?' he exclaimed, springing to his feet.

"Not by a jugth. I am from Arkansaw."
"You are?" be exclaimed, springing to his feet.
'I am from Texas.'
"Shake,' said I. We shook and laughed, aughed and shook. 'I've got something,' said I, 'that you can't get here.'
"What is It?"
"A bottle of cocktail.'

"'A bottle of cocktail.'
"'Pve got one and some plug tobacco. Come on and let's paint the town.'"

BECGING AS A BUSINESS. Chinese Mendicants Plying Their Trade Under a Beggar King.

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]
In China begging is a regular business, beggars being bora into the profession and bringing up their children to it. In every large city there is a vast association of mendicants, to which every one who begs for a living must belong. At the ity is absolute, and to him the others are amena-The society has a code of rules, and by this bie. The society has a code of rules, and by this every beggar has a right, according to custom, to stand at the door of a dwelling and howl, sing, knock or make any other noise he pleases until the occupant gives him one cash. Then he is obliged to desist and can apply at the same place no more that day. No two are allowed to beg together at the same place, yet they are so numerous that few doors are free from their clamorings long at a few doors are free from their clamorings long at a the same place, yet they are so numerous that few doors are free from their clamorings long at a time. The proprietors of large establishments who desire to save themselves from the annoyance of the continual visitations do so by paying a certain sum at once to the king, who causes a written statement to that effect to be pasted by the side of the door, and this procures for that house certain exemption. No beggar dare approach it, for, athough few of them can read, all recognize the seat of their chief, and if one transgresses he may be beaten by the occupants of the house, or, being reported to the king, be more severely punished. Every beggar has his beat, beyond which he dare not go, and has also his superior, to whom every night he hands over a certain part of the day's proceeds. The overseers in turn pay to the king a fixed sum monthly, which must be large, as he hees like a tected in an offence his punishment generally consists in having his hands tied behind him, being drawn up over a limb of the nearest tree and beaten half to death with sticks, clubs, fists or anything that comes to hand.

A Dutch Fish Auction.

[Troy Times.]
A fish auction in Holland is one of the oddest capes and high cavairy boots and spurs. The beat was a small plank scow, and we saw when they come over that it was leaking badly. They belief they come over that it was leaking badly. They belief it out before they staried on the return trip. When within forty varies of the opposite bank, in spice of the frantic efforts of the men to naddle it to shore, it went down under them, and dragged down by their weight of clothing they sank like pluminets of lead in full view of their comrades, who were unable to render the slightest assistance, having no other boat.

Soon afterward a general order was issued from

TALES OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Exciting Experiences of Operators on the Frontier.

Two Thrilling Robberies Circumvented Over Miles and Miles of Wire.

Queer Messages-How One Unhappy Man Lost His Hair.

[Sidney (Neb.) Letter in New York Sun.] Several old telegraph operators met here last night, and in the course of a long conversation told some of their experiences on the frontier One of them began by recalling the great bullion robbery at this place. It was at noon, and most of the depot and stage hands had gone across the yards to dinner. As the operator sat in the telegraph office alone two men presented themselves at his door and demanded admittance. Both had revolvers. He jumped up and let them in, and they quickly bound and gagged him. Believing that he was safe, they disap-

peared, and he saw no more of them. As soon as they were out of sight he managed to get to his instrument, and by lying down on the table found that with one of his hands he could reach the key. It was difficult work, but by degrees be improved his position until finally he raised the Cheyenne office and communicated the fact that a robbery was in progress. The operator at that point kept him posted as to the proceedings there, and in a few minutes he was gratified to hear the intelligence ticked over the wires that the superintendent and a party of detectives were en route for Sidney on a special train. The distance was 102 miles, but the run was made so rapidly that the people of the town were hardly aware of the robbery before the train dashed in. The operator had by that time been released, and it was found that the thieves, who had been secreted under the depot, had come up through a hole in the floor made by removing a board. The builion weighed about 500 pounds, and, as it was thought they could not have carried it ar, a vigorous search was made near at hand. Before night the greater

Only About \$13,000 in Currency.

The thieves got away with

depot, and the remainder was discovered in an

adjoining coal shed, where it had been dropped.

Another operator remarked that he was the man who discovered the Ogalalla train robbery. He was in charge of the little office at Kearny. He had had a very stupid afternoon, and as the day was miserable without, he dozed more or less. He tried to read, but after it became necessary to light the lamps he found this occupation distasteful, and as no one came in he leaned forward, placing his arms on his table and his head upon

placing his arms on his table and his head upon them.

"I must have slept soundly for awhile," he said, "for I lost myself entirely for an hour or two, but presently I had an indistinct impression that some one was calling for assistance. In my dream it seemed to me that I could hear the cry 'flefp! help!' and that I was powerless to render any assistance. Finally I sat boit upright, with a nervous feeling as if something terrible had happened which I ought to have brevented. I rubbed my eyes, and looked around sleepily. The depot was failing. I stepped to the door and looked out for a minute, but heard nothing. Then I went back to my desk, filled and lighted my pipe, and began to read. My eyes had just fallen on the page when my instrument sounded once or twice very feebly. I looked at it closely. It ticked again almost inaudibly. 'Something's the matter,' thought I. I got up and leaned over the sounder and listened. I could just catch the faintest click, as if a child might have been playing with a key somewhere. While I listened I began to comprehend the nature of the message that was being sent. I could not catch all the letters, but I got enough, after listening to it a dozen timer, to make out this much:

"Ogalalla, Ogalalla, Help, Help."

'Ogalalla, Ogalalla, Help, Help.'

It flashed upon me all at once. The overland train was being robbed, or had been robbed. I grabbed my key, and let everybody have it from Cheyenne to Omaha. There was some lively telegraphing there for a time. They sent engines our hour before train time, and bound and gagged heard the message ten or twelve times shows how faint the stroke was. It was the queerest experi-

heard the message ten or twelve times shows how faint the stroke was. It was the queerest experience of my lite."

A third man said he had seen a good deal of service on the border, and had had a good many adventures, only one of which ever impressed him much. Down at Granada, on the Santa Fe road, when it was first opened, he had had a circus all one night with a party of robbers. The country was then a very dangerous one, and the management was in continual rear of desperadoes.

"I was in the effice in the evening," he said, "getting ready to close up, when four or five bard men came in. They didn't say much at first, but seemed to be looking the ground over. We were always on the lookout for that kind of chaps and as the machine was ticking I pretended that somebody was asking me a question. I laughed a little, and, seizing the key, I broke in with 'Everybody.—Don't stop the express at Granada tonight, whether signafled or not. Robbers here.' They eyed me sharply, but said nothing. The sounder kept up a merry click, and I leaned back in the chair. They fooled around for half an hour, and then one of them asked me what time the train was due. 'Eleven five' I said. 'Well, we want it,' one of them replied. I told him that I would signal it. About 10.30 I got out the red lantern and lighted it. Just as I got it fixed two of them jumped up with revolvers in their hands and said they would save me the trouble. While one of them covered me with a pistol others tied me flat on my back to a settee.

I Couldn't Move Head or Foot.

After they got me there I began to think what

After they got me there I began to think what sort of a scrape I had got myself in. The train would come presently, and go flying by, and then those cut-throats would murder me just for the fun of it. I had thought the thing all over when I heard a sharp whistle and a roar. The men ran out to the platform with masks on and revolvers in hand. One of them had the lantern, which ha swung vigorously. In going out on the plat-form they had left tim hoor open, so that I could see things pretty well. I began to hope that the train would stop, for I knew it contained men enough to do up that crowd if not taken too much enough to do up that crowd if not taken too much by surprise. The roar came nearer and nearer, until at last I knew by the sound that they were not going to step. With the whistle blowing at tall blast and the dust flying in clouds, she swept by like a stream of lightning. It was all up with me, I thought. The robbers dropped the hantern and began to swear. Then I could hear them talking, and pretty soon I made up my mind that the train had stopped down the road a way, and that they were watching it. Before long they took to their heels, mounted their horses and were gone. When the train men came up to the depot, all armed with Winchesters, I was the only occupant. They released me, and I told them what had happened. A couple of them stayed there with me, and the train went on. If any express ever came near being robbed without going through the mill than that one did. Pd like to know it."

All agreed that it was a close call, but the fourth speaker said he had a better story than any of them. There were no robbers in it. "I was one of the ligst men who worked a key in Virginia City, as you may know. One night a man came in, picked up a blank, wrote on it, and, handing it to me, asked what the charge was. I read the message as follows: 'Killed Tom today, Will kill Jim tomorrow.' It was addressed to somebody in Philadeliphia. I collected toil and looked the fellow over, but I did not place much significance upon the wording of the message, and after a while forgot all about it. We used to get some awful queer messages. About one year later a nicely dressed stranger came in, and handing me the Philadeliphia copy of that despatch, asked me if it had been sent from there, and if I could tell him where the sender was. I told him that I remembered the circumstrance, but I had not sean' the man since. The next evening this man came in and handed me for transmission to Philadeliphia a message reading: 'Found Charley, Will kill leave for heme with him tomorrow.' As he was paying me I made some liquiry, because I was cur

I Never Saw Him Again.

Two or three months later a man came in, and showing me that despatch asked me if I remembered sending it. I told him I did. 'Can you tell me where the man is who sent it?' he said. I couldn't. Then he went out, and I yelled to him, 'Say, hadn't you better tie a string to yourself?

seems the three were brothers. The first one was a little flighty, and was continually running off to some out of the way corner of the globe. Only a few months before he appeared in Nevada he had been in India. His brothers paid no attention at first to his crazy telegram, thinking it was only one of his looney jokes, but when several months had passed and they heard nothing of him they began to fear that he might have fallen into trouble, and it was decided that one of them should go after him. This was the second gentleman, and his failure to return brought out the third, under the apprehension that the others had been foully dealt with. Well, he was gone about a week, and I began to believe that he had gone up the spout, too, when the first one came sneaking into my office and said: 'Say, if anybody comes around here looking for me just tell them you don't know where I am,' 'Where's your brother?' said I. He looked at me nervously and said: 'He's up in the Comstock with me,' 'Where's your other brother?' 'He's down East,' 'No he isn't,' I replied; he's here in this town, and he's looking for you and going to find you.' Just then the second one came in and said to the first: 'Come on, Charley, let's be going.'' While I was questioning him in wasked the other and there was a great handshaking all around. The whole three of them seemed to enjoy the thing immensely. Well, I began to think those were about the

Craziest Cranks I Ever Saw, when the last one said kind of pityingly to me It's all right, my boy. Those messages ain't just what they seem. A little cipher, you know. We've got silver up here till you can't rest, and we couldn't be telegraphing everything!' You see, I was young in those days, and when two of those lunatics came at different times with copies of messages, inquiring very particularly after the nen who sent them, what was 1 to think? No

men who sent them, what was 1 to think? No Philadelphian could come any such game on me now. I'll bet you. They all got rich, and when they came to sell out one of them made me a present of a silver brick worth about \$25."

The last speaker was one who had no hair on his head, but who said, in response to an inquiry, that no scalping knife had ever taken it off. "It was just seared off." he exclaimed, "down toward old Julesburg. One day I was at my desk when the man up at Hooper's siding, ten or twelve miles away, telegraphed down that he was surrounded by redskins, and that they were whetting their tomahawks on the wires. I thought it was a pretty good joke until he telegraphed that the station was in flames, and that a lot of the Indians had set out for my place. Then I began to prick up my cars. There was not many of us there just then, and we were in no condition to fight Indians anyway. We threw up breastworks and got everybody who had a gun, a pistol, a club, or a knife to fail in. It was about sundown when we got all ready for them. While we were waiting nervously for the onslaught, one of the citizens, a saloon part of the gold was found in a hole under the

ready for them. While we were waiting nervously for the onslaught, one of the citizens, a saloon keeper, came riding up in mad haste and shouted that there were just 'millions of them coming.' You fellows are all as good as massacred now,' be said. 'There's only just one thin to do, and that is to telegraph up and down the line for help. Put it strong, now,' he said to me. 'Beg, implore, exhort them.' Well, I could rattle a key pretty well in those days, and I everlastingly begged for for help. I was thoroughly scared, and I threw my whole soul into the work. After about an hour of arony Cheyeane broke in with, 'Oh, turn yourself out, you big calf! What's the matter with you?' This cooled me off a little, and I looked outside and saw the people going and coming as usual. They had put up a gorgeous joke on me, just because 1 was a telegraphic tenderfoot. My hair fell out soon after that, and it has never grown since."

STORMS ON THE STAGE.

Simple Contrivances for Producing Weird Effects With Thunder, Lightning, Rain and Wind.
[New York Times.]

"Thunder is in these days of French flats and nodern improvements," said Josephus, "pro-luced by what is known as the thunder drums. In the good old times it was produced by means of a large piece of sheet iron, suspended over the vigorous shake of this instrument produced that low, metallic crash, which is often heard in thunderstorms. This kind of thunder, how-ever, doesn't have that booming, reverberating roar which is so effective and nat-ural. While the old sheet-iron thunder is still useful in its way, it has been supplemented and improved by the thunder drum. It consists of a heavy box frame with a calfskin drawn over it. Upon this the prompter operates with a stick, which has a padded end covered with chamois, and resembles the favorite instrument of the bass drum punisher."

"And that raises thunder, does it?"
"Yes; and it will also imitate distant cannon-

ing."
"The theatrical business is great!" exclaimed arximander. "Now, how do they manage the

"Oh, that's done with the rain machine. A cylnder is made of half-inch wood. It is five feet in preumference and four in length. Inside are rows of small wooden teeth. A quart of dried peas is also placed inside. Then the machine is put in when he wants a shower is to puil the rope and turn the cylinder. The dried peas rattle around among the teeth, and there you are. There is a new way of 'faking' a rain machine in a country theatre that does not possess the genuine article. A common child's hoop is procured, and a piece of heavy brown paper is pasted over it, after the manner of the balloons through which the young lady jumps in the circus. A handful of bird shot is placed on the surface of the paper. Then, by causing it to roil around, you get a fairly good initiation of the sound of rain." "How do they imitate the wind?" "There is a machine for that, too. The wind machine is a simple and effective contrivance. There is a heavy traine, in which is set a cylinder provided with paddies, arranged like those on the stern wheel of an Onlo river tow-boat. Across this cylinder, attached to two stationary stanchions, is tightly stretched a piece of heavy gros grain silk. The cylinder is turned by a crank and the rapid passage of the paddies across the surface of the sik produces a sound like that of wind."

is there any way of 'faking' a wind machine?" "Is there any way of 'faking' a wind machine?"
"Well, I should wazer. The way of a man who fakes' a wind machine is hard. All you have to to is to procure a piece of rubber gas hose—known a the parlance of the stage as 'flexible'—take it of a convenient portion of the stage, and swing it from dyour head as rapidly as you can. It will reduce a noise like the moaning of a dissipated the convenient of the stage and swing it is not the produce a wind machine through about half an act you will wish you had lever been born. Is there anything more you'd like to know?"

never been borb. Is there anything more you'd like to know?"
"Yes; how do you imitate the crash?"
"Did you ever see a small boy run along a paling fence and draw a stick over the suriace of the palines? The boy's action flustrates the principle of the crash machine. There is a stout trainework in which is set a wheel. The wheel has paddles set at an angle of 45° to its radii. One end of a piece of strong wood is fastened to the framework so that the other end is pressed tightly down on the paddles. When the crank is manipulated and the wheel/ turn-, the piece of wood rattling quickly over the paddles produces a crash. Now you have all the constituents of a first-rate storm, except the lightling. That may be produced by the flash torch, or by a small pinch of magnesium placed on the blade of a knife and ignited. This is the best kind of lightning, as it produces a bilinding glare. It is not extensively used, however, because it costs \$20 per pound.

BUYING A PIANO. The Way to do the Thing in the Highest Style of Esthetic Art.

[Piano Dealer in San Francisco Post.] "Now, listen to me, and I'll teach you some points about the plano business. You see, every oman knows all about a piano. If she don't ome one else does, or thinks so, and is sure to \$300 plano, if we get it; but we don't; there's the if we were politicians. A lady comes into the store and says she wants to buy a piano. After trying every instrument in the place, or having us try them, and getting all the prices, she says: 'I'll not make up my mind today. I'll get my daughter's music teacher, who knows all about planes, to come down and try them. Next day along comes the music teacher with a card which says she is from the Conwith a card which says she is from the Conservatory of Music at Milan. Why, I've had cards enough of old Milaners here to fill the conservatory, let alone leave room for teachers and pupils. Says the teacher, after I've got over the paraijzing effect of the card, 'I'll be down tomorrow with Mrs. So-and-So to pick out a piano. Of course, I expect the usual commission.' 'Yes, ma'am,' says I, 'IO per cent,' and away she goes. Next day the buyer and music teacher come and pick out a plano. The music teacher come some heavy standing around, tries every one opened and gives her opinion as wise as an owl. Of course she can't tell the difference between a good plano and a poor one. 'Cause no one but a maker or a tiner can. A good inner will get the same

RICH AND RARE GEMS.

Precious Stones that are Not Precious at All.

How a Lot of Valuable Diamonds were Replaced with Cut Glass.

Magnificent Collections Owned by Queens and Empresses.

"Let me sell you a fashionable ring," said a gem expert, holding up a ring set with a magnificent four-carat ruby, surrounded by old India white "Can't afford the luxury."

"Can't afford it?" rejoined the jeweler. "How much, now, do you suppose that is worth?" and he turned the stones so that they seemed to fairly blaze with lustre. The writer guessed \$10,000. "It's yours for \$3 50," rejoined the jeweler, "and I am making 25 per cent. now. Yes, it's an actual fact. The stones are bogus and the gold is so thin that it will wear off in twenty-four hours, but the stones are the finest ever 'e ought into this country; as cut glass they are beyond criticism,

and thereby hangs a tale. "Some months ago I received a note from a lady customer of mine, who lives beyond the borders of the United States and to whom I have sold thousands of dollars' worth of gems, that she would be in the city in a few days and wanted to see me at such a time. I was on hand punctually, and after some preliminary conversation she told me that it was imperative that she should raise \$100,000 and wished me to negotiate the loan. I knew the value of the goods she had, so I accepted the offer and took the casket, and the next day sent them to a broker friend of mine, to whom I should look for the money. I thought nothing more about it, but that night the broker came in and said: 'John, if I didn't know you so well I should have come around with an officer.' 'What do you mean?' said I. 'Did you examine those gems before you sent them to me?' he asked. 'No,' I replied. 'I thought not,' he rejoined. 'They are all bogus and I came within one of advancing money on them.' I was thunderstruck and would not believe it, but

he soon convinced me and I went over the gems To Find Them All Bogus, but exact imitations of the ones I had sold my

"I packed them up and we both started for her house. I was ushered in, and after I made my statement my lady looked at me for a moment and then, to my astonishment, burst into a fit of rage and accused me of having sold her bogus gems. She threatened to call the police and I found myself in at least a disagreeable situation, but finally she sobered down and I told her she had no case against me, as always in making a sale of valuable stones I had the gems marked, and at least twenty persons could swear in court that I delivered them to her in the gems marked, and at least twenty persons could swear in court that I delivered them to her in the first place of correct weight and value. I then asked her if any one had access to them bestdes herself and soon found that her son and husband had the handling of them. The old gendeman I did not suspect, but a week later I found that the son was living a fast life in New York and within a year had spent a large amount of money. So to come to the pount. I met him and with a detective charged him with it and told him we knew all about it. He gave in at once and seemed glad to teil all he knew, and the trap that fellow had walked into was a caution. We found that he had fallen into the hands of a gang of counterfeiters and they had used him as a tool and he had brought the gems to him, had them replaced by bogus ones and nad been paid well for it. But the curious part of it was that though he said he had seen the men time and time again, he could not take me there, as it was on a vessel. Every time he met them he was put in a close cab, and did not see a thing until he was in the cabin of a vessel, and he was taken off the same way.

"But we put up a job on them; he made an appointment, and we followed the cab, and it landed us in what is known as South Brooklyn, and in the cabin of a smail schooner with a deck-load of brick we found them. They all got off, however, but one old chap—a fence, I reckoned; but we captured the entire outifi—and a fine lot it was. They had material there for making

Any Gem You Can Think of, from a diamond to a pearl. They had a private book giving directions how to make private gems. Here it is; 'Ruby-To make a ruby take strass, 50 per cent;' that is glass, said the jeweler.

Strass is the trade name." "'Silica, 38.2: red oxide of lead, 53.0.' That proper parts of calcined borax, arsenic acid and alumina; melt 1000 parts with forty parts of glass of antimony, one part purple cassius.' I know something about these things." continued the speaker, "and that combination will make a firstlass ruby, that, when cut, will deceive ain

any one."
"You never recovered the real gems?" "No; they had been distributed long before. But under the flooring of the old craft we ran across a fine lot of gems, evidently stolen, and forward was a regular shop where these bogus gems were cooked."

across a line lot of gens, evidently storen, and forward was a regular shop where these bogus gems were cooked."

"The rage for fancy gems is still unabted, and a curious thing it is. Five years ago it was somewhat difficult to ret a lady to wear a colored stone, but now not only the ladies, but every man of fashion, has his cat's-eyes, rubies, emeralds, etc. They are generally set in rings, flat and mixed up every way, so as to look odd and give fine effects of lustre. Here is a ring I am making for a Cuban gentleman. Yes, it's only a cat's-eye, but I value it at \$1000; and when finished the ring will be worth \$2500. Cat's-eyes are likely to cost as much as diamonds. They have one in the museum at Paris that is valued at hearty \$30,000. The finder was a poor boy who had never had a dime before. In the was sharp enough to take it to a jeweler of repute—Raspoli, I think, of Rome—wao paid him what was a fortune in that country. It finally went to Perret, the French jeweler, who sold it for \$31,000. A mate to it brought \$28,000 and is in the collection of the French crown jewels, and as many of these may find their way to this country you may see it yet.

It's a Wonderful Stone

It's a Wonderful Stone

and is the most remarkable imitation of organic matter ever seen. The sale of the French crown eler of note has had orders to attend the sale. Not know there are a number of specialists among very rich men that have collections of gems, and they are always on the lookout for rare ones. The opportunity presented by the sale of the crown jewels is a rare one. How much are they worth? Well, I believe at the assessment after the revolution of 1789 they were valued at about four and rubies, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 71 topazes, 8 garnets, 3 amethysis and 7482 diamonds. After this they were stolen from the treasury, where they were kept, and only a small part recovered.

"But the Bourbon kings and Napoleon were great lovers of gems and added to the collection, so that it was estimated at nearly five millions. The last inventory, that of 1875, showed that this magnificent collection was composed of 77,485 stones, weighing nearly 20,000 carats, and it is on these that the public is to be allowed to bid. Of course there will be some reservation, but among them are many extremely rare stones of great historical value. Thus you can bid on a lot that belonged to the Duchess Anne of Brittany. They fell to the French Crown when she married Charles VIII. There is also a fine lot that formerly belonged to Cardinal Richeifeu. Especially in the diamonds will there be some fine offers. Thus you can bid on six diamonds that with one more form a set of historical stones, being the first ones ever cut. They were bought in Italy by Cardinal Mazarin, and were worn by Louis XV. These six stones alone are estimated by an expert 8 garnets, 3 amethysts and 7482 diamonds. After expert To Be Worth \$900,000.

"It has been claimed," continued the expert "that some of the crown jewels are missing, but this is a mistake, as many of the gems used by the royal family were personal property. Thus, Marie Antoinette rarely wore any crown jewels

shaped stones now for sale. These she arranged as stomachers, bracelets, etc., but the magnificent aigrettes that she wore were her personal proerty and are now the property of the Duches d'Angouleme, while others, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, she distributed among her

d'Angouleme, while others, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, she distributed among her particular friends.

"The present rage for fancy gems is merely the revival of the craze that was started for them by the Empress Josephine. She was particularly fond of colored diamonas, and had a marvellous collection, which she used lavishly. In her pictures you will often see her represented with a band of gems or pearls across her forehead. She also wore some fine sapphires and rubies, especially in the daythine, thinking that they made her complexion darker. If the gems that are to be sold could speak they would tell a strange story of the old days. The pearls of the collection were worn most often by Queen Ameile, wife of Louis Philippe. She wore them in all sorts of styles, and often had her dresses looped up with the famous jewels of the Penthlevre family. The crown jewels were added to in various ways, but generally at the marriage of any of the royal family. If a princess of the Orleans family married, she was presented with a complete set of diamonds adapted to all kinds of uses. These were to be worn at

the Tuileries. Those of the Duchess d'Aumale and the Duchess de Montpensier were the most remarkable for their purity. The jewels were also added to by presents, and the unique set of emeraids to be soid was a gift from the Spanish court. Of all the Jadies of the French court Eugenie wore jewels the most, and the fashions she set put a good many doilars in the pockets of English and French jewelers. She had the finest set of pearls known, and has then yet, I believe. They were used as a stomacher, or could be arranged to almost cover a long train.

"The diadem of diamonds and turquoises included in the safe was worn by her. She had at one time the finest collection of geins in Europe, but has sold some of the choicest. Yes, crowned heads generally get the first pick of gems, for the simple reason that dealers know that they will always pay more than any one else, and take them to them. Then, again, kings and princes have to make a good many presents and have to have a stock on hand. Enormous sums are spent in this way. A single cross, presented to the late Empress of the French, cost \$50,000. Tippoo Said gave Louis XVI. a sabre that had \$20,000 in gems on the handle. It is a general impression that diamonds are the only real gems, but this is a mistake. The topaz has a large saie at present, and if you think it isn't a gem make an offer for the Great Mogul that is for sale in Europe. It weighs 157¼ carats, and can be bought for about \$150.000, or nearly a quarrier of a milion dollars. A single amethyst in the French crown jewels brought \$3000 when purchased, and Mr. Hope, the Jamous collector, owned a beryl that he valued at \$2300. There is a large beryl in the crown of England, and a simple aquamarine has been discovered in Russia that is valued at over \$100,000. Today all kinds of fancy stones are in demand, generally purchased as they match complexions for day or of fancy stones are in demand, generally pur-chased as they match complexions for day or night, as the case may be. We have gems for natural and artificial light and black diamonds that in the dark give out a luminous glow."

WOES OF A WEEK.

The Gloomy Experiences of Dr. Jackson With Two Five-Dollar, Cash-in-Advance Clergymen.

He was a wreck as he leaned upon the round table. There was pathos, however, in his voice, and considerable whiskey, while he recounted his sufferings. "Yes, sir! Literature is played out! Not but what there is money in it for a first-class teeth, an ear, half a scalp and two fingers for a paltry \$10 it's time to hustle around for a new

"You see I was a reporter on the Daily Moon and had a fair salary. But getting tired in the evenings, I'd write up my assignments in the congenial atmosphere of a beer saloon instead of taking in the racket personally. It ran along for some time until a half-column meeting I had prided myself on turned out not to have happened at all, and for the simple reason that the building burned down two hours previously.

"The Moon and I parted next day. After a week or two I started in a new line. I inserted in a dozen religious sheets the following advertise-

A GRADUATE of Harvard and Andover, unfortunately afflicted with infirmity of speech, prepares addresses, prayers and sermons for members of the sacred profession. Satisfaction guaranteed. All communications confidential. Ferms very reason-

able.

"In a short time I'd built up a rattling good trade. Why, one camp meeting week I captured a hundred; and a Brooklyn revival another week brought in a hundred and a quarter. I was thinking of hirida a partner to do the prayer business while I attended exclusively to sermons and addresses. Because you see prayers are the hardest part of the biz; they've got to seem spontaneous like, and have a little touch of poetry and sentiment, and the sentences must swing easy; whereas you can knock out a sermon in an hour from the dailies Monday motning.

"Things were booming along this way when one day at noon I got two notes. Here they are now; this one formerly pulled in the Yale University:

Boston, September 23.

BOSTON, September 19 BOSTON, September 20 BROTHER-Please send me today a neat, quiet sermon (about thirty-five minutes) on the perils of city life. While not lurid, I should like a series of statement of the property of th "This other one started life as a carpenter, made money, got religion, and became a minister. I know it, because he wrote me all about it for a sketch of himself I got up for him in the Chicago Booze.

My DEAR JACKSON—Let me have right off a half-hour sermon on life in your metropolis. Make it mod-erately sensational, but not too much so. I'm going to give it Sunday evening. S5 enclosed.

"As I was saying it was noon, and I had to catch the mail, and then i had a corner-stone, two prayers and a wedding on hand besides. So I just dashed off a rather, but in instructions where to gesture, look up, circumflex and talk impressive, had my clerk make two copies and send'em off. I gave them no more thought until Monday morning, when I was scissoring the dailes for the sermons of the day before. In the Thine-Server there was a notice that the eloquent Dr.—of Boston had preached Sunday morning at the—th Street Church, and then followed a good digest of that internal sermon. In the Nouparlei there was a spullar notice that Dr.— of Chicago and there was that sermon hashed over again,
"Oh, yes, there was a note to the effect that after
service the deacons had resolved to select Prolessor — of New Haven to fill the present
vacancy in their pulpit, no other candidate having

vacancy in their pulpit, no other candidate naving given satisfaction.

"I had just finished reading when the door opened and Chicago came in. He had a cane with him and wore heavy books. Our meeting was very brief; I think it was all over in five minutes. I was clearing up the debris and sponging up the blood when some one tapped me on the shoulder. I knew it was Boston before I turned around. He had no cane, but I have always remarked that next to a prize-fighter an ex-oarsman is the most dangerous man to tackle in the world. I was able to go about in a week, and at present I am busy negotiating the safe of a large lot of aspected sermons, prayers and addresses suitable

QUEER PAYMENTS FOR LAND. Three Grains of Pepper or a Snowball at Midsummer to Pay the Rent.

[Cassell's Family Magazine,] The term "pepper corn rent" is a familiar one to us all, and instances of such a rept having been fixed are neither few nor far between. Thus, Bermeton, in Durnham, was held by the service of three grains of pepper yearly; Fincilly, in Middlesex, by the annual rent of a pound of pepper; Highgate, in Denbigh, was leased for a term of 500 years at the annual rent of one pepper corn: and for a fortieth part of one night's fee in the manor of Leyham, in Suffolk, Phillippa Ross rendered "one capon and the third part of one capon, and the third part of one pound of pepper.' A similar custom was that of Pokerly, in Dur-A similar easient was that of Pokerty, in Dur-ham, which lands were held "by one clove on St. Cuthbert's day, in September, for all other ser-vices." All the foregoing examples of services may be rendered as, to some extent, reasonable, though inadequate as payment for the lands held; but many of the services rendered appear to be purely arbitrary and capricious, as when a farm

An Object Lesson in Etiquette.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Nine people out of ten misuse the words "lady" and "gentleman." Often this misuse is offensive, sometimes irresistibly funny. Once in the dunngroom of the principal hotel in Amherst, Mass., table girl asked me:

"Has any other lady taken your order?"

"Has any other lady taken your order?"
I was obliged to confess that I had not had an opportunity to give my order to "any other lady."
A little girl of my acquaintance, whose instincts and training had made her unasually polite for a child, started the family by announcing:
"Mamma, the swill lady is at the back door."
It was a poor woman who came regularly for the kitchen scraps for her chickens and pigs.
In a crowded Third avenue car in New York, some gentlemen, friends of mine, were seated.
One of those gorgeous Bowery products in loud ready-made clothers, with a pronounced hat, proorway.
"Say, you fellows, move over, there," said the

[H. A. in American Sportsman.] In front of a window where I worked last sum

ner was a butternut tree. A humming bird built and we had an opportunity to watch her losely, as we could look right into

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Phyllis' Far-Seeing Pa. [Philadelphia News.] Phyllis made a pretty cake To please her papa's palate; Her parent put it on a stake, And used it for a mallet!

The Hour Before Da-n.

The darkest hour is when you can't find the The Whole Idea of Journalism.

[Merchant Traveller.] The man who does the brain work Gets the glory and the dash; But the man who 'tends to business Holds a mortgage on the cash.

This is Not the Husband's Idea. Philadelphia Record.

All flesh is grass, and the nicest variety of it is a

At the Merry Husking Bee.

[Burlington Free Press.] Now the huskers are arrayed on Many a dusky barn's wide floor, Every swain beside his malden, Round the heaped-up golden store. With what blissful expectation Do they watch the corn appear, Till the sudden osculation Loud proclaims the rare red ear!

Since the Organ Was Taken Out. [Detroit Free Press.]
Boston's Music Hall echoes too much. A sneeze from a person in the audience goes racing around

the hall for fifteen seconds and then hits some-

body in the stomach. An Autumn Fancy. (R. K. M. in New York Sun.) tR. K. M. in New York Sull.;
when comes the aatumn of the year,
And South the redbreast goes,
Old Nature in her fingers sere
Carries a burning rose.

A rustling polonaise of gold She round herself doth fling, And rouges like a woman old In honor of the spring.

A Woman's Way.

[Philadelphia Record.1 An ingenious woman has devised a tlan for getting satisfaction even from her spouse's sonorous snores. When he gets well under way she ties a mouth harmonicon under his nose, and she declares the music is lovely.

Transformation. George Ambrose Dennison.) Only a hut, as mean, to thee, As any hovel in the land; A palace fair it is to me.

For there I dared to kiss thy hand. Ah, Sweet! if that can work for me A change so wonderful as this, The whole wide world a heaven will be, When I thy lovely lips may kiss.

She Wanted to Take Her Waterproof. [Springfield Republican.1]
It was decided at the supper table not to go to

their own church last evening, but to a neighboring sanctuary. The small child of the family was told she could go, and at once asked, "Is that the church where they put people in tanks!" In November. [W. P. Foster in November Century.] From my hill-circled home, this eve, I heard The tempest singing on the windy height—

The first wild storm of winter in its flight Seaward—as though some mighty Arctic bird Had left its snowy nest, and on the firred, Steep mountain summit paused one boisterous night. To fill the valleys with its fierce delight. Till all its deep storm-music is unbound; How every waving bough gives forth its roar, And the firs shout as though some harper hoar Laid his great hand upon the hills around, And drew a loud hymn forth, a voice to sound Far, far away, beyond the world's dull shore.

One of the Symptoms. [San Francisco Ingleside.] An ingenious girl confided to a friend that she

thought a certain young gentleman was going to "I'm sure of it." she said, earnestly, "Why, only the other evening when he called he told me how to prevent babies from being bow-legged." Kismet.

"Kismet," to the lass I cried, Giving her a rosebud dved I shall have it for a guide."

Innocently she replied, With a violet blue-eyed, Smiled, and said, with cheeks aglow, Blushes all in vain she tried

With a wrap of lace to hide;

Like a rose dropped in the snow
Shone her face behind it—so,
Soft I whispered at her side,

"Kiss me, too!" Conditions of the First Kind. [Nashville World.] Husband (reading from Scott)—"Not one in twenty marries the first love. How was it in your case, my dear!"

Husband-"You must make the first confession-don't answer like a parrot by asking me

the same question." Wife-"Well, here's the honest truth. If you married your first love, I married my first. If you didn't, I didn't.

The Bee and the Dog. [Cincinnati Times-Star.]

A Dog within a Grocery sat
Beside a Basket full of Fat And Luscious Grapes; And as the Bees flew in to sip Grape juice, this fierce Dog would snip em up. A snap— k-zip!

No Bee escapes. But soon a Hornet floated byp! Whiz! Behold the Groceries fly And hear that Yell. A Streak of Dog is all we see; And why that Hornet in the Tree Seems just as Glad as he can be

A Heroism Eurpassing Joan of Arc's.

[Detroit Free Press.] Notes from the diary of Mile. Irmo van Breserlo: First day-On the high seas; stormy weather, disagreeable company. Second day-Captain very amiable: made a declaration of love and offered Captain returns to the charge, threatens to Kill me, commit suicide and blow up the whole vessel, with 300 persons; rejected. Fourth day-Saved the lives of 300 persons.

Curtailed Doggerel.

[Chicago Rambler.]

A woman stood at a garden gate,
Sing hey for the distant spreading satt!
Sing hey for the dog that hurried by With a kettle tied to his taii! Her neighbor's dog was an ecru cur,

And the woman laughed in a rippling key. Sing hey, 'twas a mirthful sight! "Now, why such haste, good neighbor?" she cried; "Why after the cur of the ochre tint?"
But the good man ran, and the language he used Was entirely unfit for print.

And a youth stood by as the good dame laughed. And the twain together made mirth the while.
"Oh, isn't it funny?" she said, she said,
He answered, "Well, I should smile."

Then the strippling wandered a space apart And dropped his eye ere he turned and fled; (The dog and his burden were leagues away.)
"The kettle is your'n," he said.

The poetry after Browning; the kettle after the dog;

The Next Funniest Thing to a Frog. [Providence Journal.]
The funniest thing's a frog, but the next fun-

liest is a woman trying to cross the street in a rain. There are certain things to be done. It is estrable to keep the bottom of her clothes dry, also her feet. She stands on the edge of the curbstone and gatners a handful on each side. She gets hold of the waterproof only, and lets fall and ratses again, gathering in the dress and skirt. The dress is too high and shows the skirt. Lets fall and shakes and tries again. This time the skirt is all right, but the dress drags; tries again; all three are too high and the instep of one foot shows. Sho gets discouraged and grasps firmly on each side, side of the dress and the waterproof trailing in the mud, and about a yard of the skirt visible on the

RIA, THE MODEL;

THE MYSTERY OF AN OMNIBUS

FROM THE FRENCH OF L. BOISGOBEY. By VIRGINIA CHAMPLIN.

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CHAPTER XXI. CHAPTER XXI.

In this strange attire Paul Freneuse would have had much difficulty in recognizing the person he met in the cemetery and at the theatre. It was she, however, and the costume became her. The color of the coffure made her complexion seem less florid, and the floating dress set off her figure.

But she had an anxious look.

"I have just seen her," she said without any preamble.

"I have just seen her," she said without any preamble.

"Whom?" asked Blanchelaine, impatiently.

"Sophie Cornu; she came to consult me, and I profited by the occasion to ask her for details. But those she gave me are not very interesting."

Blanchelaine, who was none other than Binos' acquaintance, Pledouche, told the sorceress about the relationship of Ria and Blanca and all the events we have narrated, and that now the fortune would go to the younger sister.

"Oh!" she murmured, in consternation, "it was not worth while to risk so much."

"Yes, it is a great blow, but I do not look upon it as lost. If I lose the hundred thousand francs that Paulet agreed to pay me, I will make up for them in some other way. It shall not be said that I compromised myself for nothing."

"I shall not console myself; but what can be done? You do not expect to try the same thing as with Bianca; it is too dangerous." with Bianca; it is too dangerous."
"And it would be of no use. But there is more than one way of quieting a woman who is in the "I know of only one," said Stella, gloomily; "we

"I know of only one," said stella, gloomily; "we have already played it, and if we do it again we should play too great stakes."

"The situation is no longer the same since the tather is dead," replied Auguste Blanchelaine.
"If Ria were dead, as she has no relations, the State would inherit, We are interested to have her live. I prefer to deal with her than with the Italian government."

live. I prefer to deal with her than with the Italian government."

"What do you expect to get out of the child?"

"At present, nothing. Later it will be different."

"I do not understand you."

"My idea is to use Ria Astrodi for my benefit.

My plan rests on this: She knows that Blanca was her sister, but she does not know the will.

No one know it excepting Paulet and the notary. Paulet will beware of notifying her, and the notary is going to return to the provinces. The succession will remain open, and no one will touch it if the helress does not present herself. And we will prevent that.

"Good; and afterwards?"

"Afterwards we will be diplomatic."

"Diplomatic, I do not understand."

"You must understand, for I count on you to keep the child shut up, and I am sure you will succeed if you manange well."

ceed if you manange well."
"You forget that I do not know her."
"You saw her and she has seen you."
"Yes, at the cemetery, but I did not speak to

her."
"That is nothing; you will find her as soon as you learn where she lives."
"I know where she lives."
"I know where she lives."
"Introduce yourself at her house by telling her that you knew her sister, coax her first and then pity her, make her believe that you sister loved you, and then try to console her."
"That will be difficult. At Saint Ouen she wept like a Madeleine, and when she kneiton the grave I thought she would not have strength to rise again."

I thought she would not have strength to rise again."

"That is what we need. She must be excited, like all Italian women. You will have no trouble in exciting her head."

"To change her profession first. The great point is to prevent her from returning to Paul Freneuse, who will be disposed to stand by her. You must invent some story, I don't know what. You must invent some story, I don't know what. You must feel the way. If, for example, you find she is in love with him."

"She is. Binos sald so to Sophie Cornu."

"Then it will go on of itself. You must tell her he makes sport of her."

"Finos pretends she is jealous, and you will never guess of whom . . . of Mile. Paulet."

"That is not possible. . Freneuse earns a good deal of money, and that fool of a Paulet thinks of giving him his daughter in marriage. Freneuse is often in their box at the theatre."

The conspirators continued to discuss the best means of securing the inheritance to themselves, at first proposing that Paulet should pay them, as Ria might be worked upon through her generosity to give it to him, beheving her father unjust. Then they planned to go to Paris and then to Italy with her as her friend, and when she came of age she might make her will in their favor.

"And do you think it would occur to her to of age she might make her will in their favor.
"And do you think it would occur to her to make her will?"

make her will?"
"I will suggest it to her. And to whom will she leave what she possesses, if not to her benefactors, she has no relation?"
"Good; but will she live longer than we?"
"I think not, said Blanchelaine. You forget that that fool of a Binos has returned."
The house where Lorenzo lived was an old

On the ground floor there were two rooms. One was a saloon whose door opened directly on the street, for Lorenzo was seinng liquor to passers by: the other served as a refectory for the models of both sexes who lodged with him.

In the evening, at nightfall and at daybreak, a fine reunion of Calabrian brigands and peasant women from the Abryzes. There were entire families, from the white-headed grandfather to the lour-year old girls, seated on the knees of robust matrons with heavy shoulders.

They talked a savage patols, with which exhaled garlic odors, and tobacco that could be smelt as far as the Jardin des Plantes.

All these people slept in rooms arranged like dornitories and lived on good terms together.

Stabbing was rare, although there were frequent quarreis.

Lorenzo had disciplined his lodgers and inspired them, if not with respect, at least with a salutary terror.

still vigorous, in spite of his 65 years, he did not Still vigorous, in spite of his 65 years, he did not allow any levity in manners or in paying of rents. He had been in business fifteen years and had nover had any trouble with the French police. He, however, was supposed to hold the country at the head of a band which robbed travellers and the land-owners in the environs of Terracine. But fortune changes men. Having amassed an honest competency in this profession, and a price being put upon his head in the Roman States, he became one day disgusted with living out of doors and eating raw chestnuts. And, as he was ambitous, instead of qufetiy retiring from business, he took passage for Naples on the packet to Marselles. Then he came to Paris to spend his savings.

savings.
God had blessed his efforts. His establishment

God had blessed his chorts. His establishment was in full prosperity.

He was not a wicked man. He opened reasonable credit, and even lent small sums to models out of work. He took it upon himself to get them work, having an entice among almost all the painters, and he sometimes sent home at his own expense subjects no longer wanted in the studios of Paris. It was with him that Freneuse dealt for Ria's leading.

It was with him that Freneuse dealt for Ria's lodging.

And as the arrangements made by the artist were very advantageous for Lorenzo, this honest bandit treated the young girl with great consideration, and Ria contented herself to live with him in the ugly caravansary where the poorest Parlsan workwoman would not have wished to lodge. It is true that she lived wholly apart, although she did not disdain to speak to the other inhabitants when she met them on the stairs.

She made a charming nook under the roof where hand-organ-grinders and monkeys had had shelter when the poor people of Southern Italy sent their shildren to beg in France.

CHAPTER XXII. The next day after her journey to Saint Ouen Ria, who had risen before dawn, after a sleepless night, was dreaming with her elbows on the win-The air was warm and the morning fog was being dispelled in the first rays of thing fog was being

dispelled in the first rays of the spring sunlight that glided the roofs.

A beautiful day was beginning, one of those fetes that God sometimes gives the unfortunate of the great city to those who have no other spectacle offered them but the awakening of patters.

steps and the children were playing in the street.

Lorenzo's lodgers were preparing to take their flight to reach the studios in the Quartier Pigalle before noon.

Volleys of laughter came from the windows,

before noon.

Volleys of laughter came from the windows, which made the passers-by raise their heads.

The old bandit, who had become a land owner, was smoking his pipe on his threshold, and was smiling in his flowing beard while reckoning the recepits he was likely to draw in in the evening.

Lorenzo was astonished at not having seen Ria tome down, who was always ready the first, but he never went to her room unless cailed.

And Ria was not thinking of calling him any more than of going to buy her frigal breakfast. Her thoughts had flown to that place where Paul had left her in the evening before making her promise not to leave without seeing him again. And she wondered what he meant by speaking to her of possing elsewhere than in his studio. To pose still for him was the only hope that remained to her, and she hardly believed in it.

"He understood what I was suffering, and he had pity on me," she thought sadly. "He is so kind. He promised I should hear from him soon; he promised to calm me, to prevent me from leaving. He thinks that I will reflect, that courage will fail me to run away from him. But he will not come. Why should he? I am only a poor girl who lives on his kindness, It is for me to go and ask him as a favor to receive me agam."

"And I shall not go. I should find that woman and I should rather die than appear before her.
No, I will not go. I will wat two days; if I do

when someone knocked softly at the door of her She turned round pale and shuddering.
"If it should be," she said, rooted to the spot

remotion, There was silence then a louder rapping. Sho would have liked to answer but her voice failed.

Then the idea occurred to her that it could not be Freneuse who knocked. He was not patient, and the key was outside and he would have en-

and the key was outside and he would tered.

At that moment the key turned in the lock and the door slowly opened.

Ria divined rightly. It was not Freneuse. But her surprise at the person who entered was none the less great.

It was a woman very elegantly dressed in black, who had a kind and pleasant manner. One would have taken her for a charitable lady on her rounds among the poor.

among the poor.

Ria, who was not accustomed to receive visits of this kind, believed it some mistake, and was going to say so, when the unknown woman came to her, took both her hands and kissed her on her

orehead. And Ria, who was greatly puzzled, did not dare And tha, who was greatly buzzled, du not date withdraw from her unexpected caresses.

"I see, my dear child," began the lady, seating herself on one of the straw chairs that adorned the attic, "I see by your astonishment that you do not recall me. It is very natural, for you have hardly had a climpse of me." "Excuse me, madame; I do not remember,"
"Excuse me, madame; I do not remember,"
murmured the young girl.
"Yesterday I was quite near you—it pains me
to recall cruel moments—I was near you while
you were praying for your sister."
Ria started and looked at the woman more at-

"At the cemetery of Saint Ouen, near the tomb of your sister."

Ria now began to remember the old woman who

Ria now began to remember the old woman who was talking with Sopine Cornu.

"I also was there to pray at the grave of our dear Bianca."

"You, madame?" said Ria, amazed.

"That surprises you, because you do not know that I loved her as if I had been her mother."

"You knew her?"

"I have known her two years. I met her at Milan at the the house of friends of my husband, who was then travelling with me. I became attached to her, and she finally gave me her whole confidence."

enance.
"So," she repeated, "you knew that Bianca was looking for her father . . . who was also yours."
"I knew it."
"But you know that it is owing to me that she and him again."
"What, did she see our father again, and I not

"What, did she see our father again, and I not know it: no, no, it is impossible."
"She did not see him again; but after long searching, I learned that he lived in a little village in the south of France... and Bianca, informed by me, wrote him."
"And she concealed that from me... It is strange. She was also reserved with me, I did not know she had a sister. She thought only of seeing her father again, and as he refused to see her, she died suddenly of the sorrow it caused."
"Is that possible?" said Bia with tears in her eyes.

"Is that possible?" said Bla with tears in her eyes.

The lady arose and wiped away her tears.

"Do not despair, my child. Men are forgetful, and your father has, no doubt, given way to a just movement of anger in learning that the woman he had abandoned had become a singer to support herself, but his heart may change; it will, I hope. What he refused to his oldest daughter he will not refuse you. He will come to your aid." your aid."
"No; for I shall ask him nothing," said Ria, raising her head. "He will never hear about

raising her head. "He will never hear about me."

At these words the lady's countenance changed.

"I like your pride." she said, after a pause, "and I should not have the courage to disapprove if you should persist in your resolution not to implore the help your sister could not obtain."

"But it is time that I should apprise you who I am and why I came."

"My name is Mine. Blanchelaine. My husband has a fortune. We live in Paris, but we take a journey every year during the fine season. We have been to Italy three times, and we shall certainly return, for we love your beautiful country more than any other. We became acquainted with your sister on one of our journeys, and were much attached to her. The news of her death grieved me, and I blessed the chance by which I learned that my dear Blanca had a sister, and I resolved to give her all the affection I had bestowed on the girl I mourned."

"I knew where you were living, Madame Cornutold me, and when I learned that you were obliged to pose, I thought of offering you a batter situation."

"I thank you, madame, but I do not need any-

to pose, I thought of offering you a batter situation."

"I thank you, madame, but I do not need anyone's help," murmured the young girl.

"I know it, my child. I know that you have been industrious and economical, and have laid aside money; but pardon, you will not aiways be beautiful, and when you reach the age when you can no longer be a model—"

"I shall not wait for that time, I am resolved to pose no more. I shall return to Lubiaco, where my mother died."

"To Lubiaco? what a singular coincidence! We went there two years ago, my husband and I. We found your mountains so charming that we resolved to go there this spring, and remain until the last of summer. Why do you not come with us?"

us?"
"I, madame? You forget that I am only a poor girl, and that there I should tend goats, as I used before I came to France."
"Tend ours, then," said Madam Blanchelaine with a pleasant smile. "We will buy a flock on

"Never," said Ria, warmly. "He will never know that I exist."
"Well, I who have all that I need to make me happy in this world, lack one source of happiness.

I have no children. It is the great sorrow of my lift, and I had a dream that saidly vanished. I dreamed of adopting your sister, it her father refused to recognize her, to treat her and laye her as my daughter.

sorrow of my life, ... and I had a dream that sadiy vanished. ... I dreamed of adopting your sister, it her father refused to recognize her, ... to treat her and love her as my daughter. My husband shared my ideas; we should have given her in marriage some day, and later we should have left her our fortune. Death took Blanca from us, but you remain, and it depends on you to restore my last hope. Ria, my dear Ria, do you wish ne to be your mother?"

"My mother?" repeated Ria, hanging her head, "alas! I have lost her."

"I shall replace her," said the lady, warmly. "Your sister, whom I loved so much, would not have refused me the happiness which it depended on her to give me. I had not dared to propose to her to adopt her, because I thought that her father would consent to receive her; but when I learned that the man had no heart, that he repulsed his daughter, my resolution was quickly taken. If Bianea lad not died, I should have said to her: "Come, our house is open to you; come, we will never be parted." And I am sure that she would have come,"

"My sister would not have forsaken me."

"Oh, no; she would have spoken to me of you. She would have brought me here. I should have begged you not to leave her, and you would not have resisted my prayers and hers; you would have consented to remain with her at my house, and I should have had two daughters instead of one. God has called her to Him, but you are living, Ria. You are an orphan like her, and alone in the world. You will not lify from the family that opens its arms to you."

"I thank you for your kindness," murmured Ria, "but I shall return to Italy."

"I do not know."

"I do not know."

"You are too kind, madame, but I cannot promise to accompany you. I should have to bid some one farewell first."

"Some one is interested in you. Ah! you make me happy. I would like to know him to talk to him of my journey to Italy and to promise to take his place with you."

"Then," said Ria, "you do not think it wrong for me to consult him?"

"I do not think it wrong. I ey

CHAPTER XXIII. "Yes, madam."
"You have posed only for him since you arrived in Paris?"
"Who told you that?" Ria asked, astonished.
"Who told you that?" Ria parished.

in Paris?"

"Who told you that?" Ria asked, astonished.
"Mine, Cornu, who had it from Binos. Well, he should have told her also that I owed everything to M. Freneuse; that I have lived only in his kindness; that without him.
"M. Freneuse also owed you something. Where could he have tound a model equal to you? But has he really promised you that he would come before your departure?"

"He promised me so far as to make me promise not to leave without seeing him."

"No doubt. Why should I doubt his word?"
"Heavens, I do not affirm that he will not come; but I should be very much surprised if he should keep his promise. Do you not know that he will be harried very soon?"

"M. Freneuse is to be married, you say? No; that is not possible," murmured Ria, who was horribly pale.
"I assure you, my child, that it is true."
"The bans are published, and the ceremony will take place the day after the opening of the salon."
"How do you know that?"
"It was M. Binos who told Mme, Cornu, and she repeated it to me."
"M. Freneuse is to marry Mile. Marguerite Paulet, daughter of a rich landowner. It is a very fine marriage for him, who has only what he earns for his fiancee brings him considerable of a dowry, and, moreover, she is charming. But what alisyou, my dear child?"
"Nothing, madam," answered Ria, with difficulty representation of the sobs that stifled her.

"Are you sure it was she who lowered them. This sudden departure is like a kidnapping, and the leady in question is suspected."
"Ria said nothing to you on leaving," "Rid as ald nothing to you on leaving," "Rid said nothing to you on leaving," "Rid as ald nothing to you on leaving," "Rid said nothing to you on leaving," "Rid sa

"You are attached to M. Freneuse. I thought that the news would give you pleasure, but I see that I am mistaken."

"I do not believe it. If he were to marry, he would not have promised that he would come."

"Why, is it not natural that he should wish to finish the picture be has begun. This picture, it appears, will bring great success, and M. Freneuse is anxious not to lose the exposition. How would you refuse it if you should refuse to pose?"

"Then it would be because he needed me that."

"You must not be astonished at that, dear little

You must not be astonished at that, dear little one. Great artists are selfish."

"Binos explained all that to the good Sophle Cornu. He even added many other details. You know he is very talkative, and tells every one his affairs and even those of his friends."

"What did he say?"

"Things that I should do wrong to repeat."

"Even, withing, modem. I am ready to hear."

"Fear nothing, madam. I am ready to hear rerything, and if you have any friendship for me, by will enlighten me about the intentions of M. e."
ens, my dear Ria, you will embarrass me
It would pain my to really. It would pain me to have you lose an flusion, and on the other side, if you should sacrifice the future that I propose to you—sacrifice it for a man who thinks only of making use of you."

"Speak, I beg you."

"I fear not only to trouble you, but to wound you."

The wound is made," said Ria, in a hollow

voice.
"Well, my poor child, it appears that M. Freneuse has perceived, or has thought he has perceived—I do not know how to tell you in truth—has imagined that he has inspired you with a senent which". Finish, madam. He thought that I loved him." "You told him so."
"It is true; I love him."
"Alas! I suspected it, and I bless God, who led me to come here, for there is time, perhaps, to save you from yourself, to cure you of a fatal russion."

ssion."
"I hesitated to tell you the cruel truth; now I

you away."
"No, I do not think that. That would be unworthy. Besides, I saw him next day."
"It is for his interest not to have trouble with you. M. Freneuse is playing a double game. As a man, he manages his fiancee, who is rich; as a painter, he manages his model, whom he could not replace, and I divine his plan. Come, Ria, he

k. Confess that you have proposed to pose our in another studio than his." "He has not spoken of another studio. He asked me if I would consent to give him sittings in a place where he would be alone with me."

"And you have accepted?"

"No. I answered that I should wait to hear from him."

from him."
"And that you would not leave without having seen him again. That is what he wished. He will

come."

"Here?" asked the young girl.

"No doubt. He knows that in this room you will be at his command until he has finished his picture. At his command and at his mercy.

"I shall not wait for him," said Ria, resolutely. She had suddenly arisen, and as she tottered, the good Mme, Blanchelaine passed her arm around her to support her. "You are right, my dear child," she said, in her sweetest voice. "M. Freneuse must not find you here; you must upset his wicked calculations. Let him marry Mile. Paulet because she is rich, but at least do not let him abuse your conde-

"To pose to reader service to that man who has

scension.

"To pose to reader service to that man who has unworthly made sport of you would, in truth, be too weak, and if I can believe what M. Binos reports, who knows him well, he would be capable of profiting by your violation. He had to be respectful in his studio where his financee might come, but here—"

"I wish to leave," interrupted the young girl; "leave. This evening it would perhaps be too late. He announced his visit yesterday. He will certainly come today. If you wish to avoid him you have not a minute to lose to get away from this house. Mine is open to you, Ria. I am going to take you to it, and I promise you that I will not try to influence your resolutions.

"You will remain at my house only as long as it pleases you—always, if you wish, but a few days, if that is your will—in the time hecessary for you to pack up objects that adorn your room, and to remove what your sister left with Mme. Cornu."

"Of what use is it?"

"You absolutely must, dear child; you cannot leave what belonged to your sister. Think how they would sell her clothes and linen; it would be a profanation, and then there are papers which you will heed later.

"I understand that you have not the courage to enter the house she lived in, but it is useless for you to o there. I shall notify Mme. Cornu, who will have everything brought to my house."

"Very well," safa Ria, who thought only of running away from Paul Freneuse, since she believed he had deceived her. "Take me, madame; I am ready to follow you if you promise me that tomorrow evening I can leave Paris."

"I promise you; and, although it grieves me to part from you. I will not try to prevent you traveling alone if you do not wish to wait for my husband to make his preparations for departure. You will be tree, absolutely free, Ria. We will join you.

band to make his preparations for departure. You will be free, absolutely free, Ria. We will join you at Tubuco, and I bope that you will not refuse to se us. But the time is passing. Come, child, come, I beg you."

Ria was in a state of excitement which did not

"Here I am, madame," she said, hurrying to-ward the door, which Mme. Blancheiaine had just opened. She let the woman pass, and, without withdrawing the key, she descended the stairs. They met no one. The birds of Italy had taken their flight.

Loreuzo was smoking his pipe on the threshold of the saion. He gave a friendly bow to Ria, but he was not a talker and he did not ask where she was going.

he was not a talker and he did not ask where she was going.
Well-dressed people inspired him with respect, and the lady who was taking away her lodger had a silk dress.
She had come in a back that was waiting at the door. She had Ria get in, and threw herself in after her. She gave an address to the coachinan, and lowered the curtains just as the horse was beginning to trot towards the wharf.

ginning to trot towards the wharf.

A wise precaution, for another hack passed them in an opposite direction, whose imperial was laden with various apparatus, and which brought

laden with various apparatus, and which brought two gentlemen.

Mme. Blanchelaine, moving the curtain slightly, perceived the travellers. They saw neither the lady nor the child that she was taking away.

A moment later these two gentlemen jumped to the ground before the door of the lodging-house, to the great amazement of Lorenzo, who was not accustomed to such a stir. CHAPTER XXIV.

coustomed to such a stir.

"Good day, old bandit," cried the first who alighted, smoking a pipe and holding in his hand a box of colors. "You do not recognize me?"
"Recognize l'illustrissimo Signor Freneuse, a benefactor of one of your boarders!"
"Ah! it is you, M. Freneuse," said Lorenzo, in quite good French.

The retired bandit spoke every language a little, having had occasion to learn them by bribes with travellers of all nations whom he had formerly led into the mountain to ransom them, according to the custom of his kind, who treat their prisoners in a friendly manner until they cut their ears or head if the ransom is not paid.

"Yes, old Fra Diavolo, it is I," said the artist gayly. "Do me the kindness to help the coachman bring down the easel in the imperial of our hack." Lorenzo obeyed without saving a word, while Freneuse paid for the trip.

"You did not expect this, venerable brigand," said Binos, always joking. "You have never been holiored by the visit of two painters of talent, and you will have this honor every day for three weeks. I advise you to illuminate this evening. Meanwhile if you have an old bottle of Capri wine, you may serve me with it. I will drink it with you and your lodgers. Why are they not at the window. Stolen, hem? The whole troop en route for a pose."

"Only Mamma Carlotta is at home; her child is ill," grumbled Lorenzo, leaning the easel against the wall.

The hack had been dismissed.

They were about to order the painting implements to be carried up stairs when they found that Ria had left. They were amazed to find with whom she had gone, and finally Binos began to be suspicious as the incidents were told.

"Did she know Hia?" they asked.

"No, I think not. One evening when the sister was up there this woman came and asked me where the person who had just entered was going. I answered her that that did not concern her, and she left grumbiling. But this morning she gave me the name of Ria Astrodi, and said she was expected up stairs."

"She evidently lied. Ria expected no on

Ine notary stated that M. Fablet would not give him Ris's address. "I went to the prefector of police," he said, "to obtain information, and when I went to Ris's house I was sent to the sixth story, aithough the landlord knew that she was not there. I magne that he took me for an agent of the

"That does not astonish me," said Freneuse, nodding to the student. "I think you for your generous intervention. It comes more approposithat I have reason to be anxious about the absence of that young girl. I begin to fear she has been carried away."
"That yound not be an irreparable misfortune." carried away."

"That would not be an irreparable misfortune," replied Drugeon, smiling. "Girls that are taken away are always found again."

"Oh! she was not carried off in the way you think. Ria has no lovers. But she is rich now, and perhaps they eavy her fortune."

"She is rich, but few know it; and if you suppose that any one has designs on her fire I would observe to you that her death would be of profit only to M. Paulet."

"And assuredly M. Paulet is incapable of com-

M. Paulet."
"And assuredly M. Paulet is incapable of comitting a crime in order to inherit. . . Yet, ets have occurred of which you are ignorant, and inch might have relation to this affair of suc-

"Blanca was assassinated," cried Binos, "and those who killed her will kill Rua; it is crear as day. If they did not kill her sooner, it was because they did not know she would inherit."

The story of Bianca's assassination was related to the notary. They all believed that the woman who had taken Ria away had designs on her life, because she was an helr of M. Francis Boyer.
"I divined that," cried Binos, "so I confiscated the deadly pin." What have you done with it?" suddenly asked

"What have you done with it?" suddenly asked Frencuse.

"Ah, ah! you no longer forbid me, it seems, to speak to you of my operations. You acknowledge that I was in the right, and since you make the amende honorable I will not be severe upon you."

"Learn, then, that I have given this pin to a man who has had a chemist of the first order examine it, simply to find out the nature of the poison into which it was dipped."

"The experiment ought to have been successfully performed. It only remains for us to hunt up the woman who stabbed Bianca, and my friend Preduche took charge of this. It is almost the same as if we had her with us, for he is very great in looking up people. It took him only a half hour to discover the house where Bianca lodged."

"Ah! it was he who brought you here?"

"You would have known it before this if you had taken the trouble to ask me; but as soon as I opened my mouth to speak the name of this worthy Predouche, you imposed silence upon me."

"Well, speak now. Where is this skilful man?"

"I have not seen him since he took me to the Rue des Abbesses."

"And you did not go to his house to learn where

Rue des Abbesses."

"And you did not go to his house to learn where he is?"

"No, for an excellent reason. He forgot to give

"No, for an excellent reason. He forgot to give it to me."

"What, you trusted the pin to an individual whose house you do not know?"

"Oh, I know where his cafe is. He did not come here yesterday, but he will return. He is an habitue of the Grand-Bock."

"And you count on this droll fellow to find the guilty ones. Let us talk no more about it, and you keep quiet. I will find them. The man was a business agent whom M. Paulet employed."

"A business agent. Wait," said M. Drugeon.

"M. Paulet told me about one he employed."

"Did he give you his name?"

"Did he give you his name?"
"No, but he will, no douot."
"I hope so. Do you wish that we should go imediately to M. Paulet's?" "Thope so. Do you wish that we should go immediately to M. Paulet's?"
"Certainly, if you think he can furnish us with useful information."
"I advise you to run to your cafe to see if your friend Predouche is there," repited Freneuse, who did not care for the co-operation of the student.
On opening the door he found himself face to face with Lorenzo, bending under the weight of the canvas and the easel.
"Had the woman who come for Ria a red face?" he asked, st ddenly.
"Yes, and eyes black as coal, with a big Roman hose," said the old man. "If she wished to pose for Medeas I would find her work."
"Is it really she," murmured Freneuse. "Listen my good man. Lay down here what you are bringing, close the door and take out the key. If Ria should return, prevent her from going out, and send for me at once. And if the woman who took her away should return, you must send for the police commissioner. Did you understand?"
"Yes, signor," said Lorenzo who was astonished at nothing.

at nothing.

Freneuse was already on the stairs. The notary followed. He was interested in the affair, and he wished to clear it up.

"Well, my lads," muttered Binos, who stood in the background, "only your comrade Predouche can ravel it, when I shall have put my hand on him."

CHAPTER XXV.

Binos followed Freneuse's advice.
He had great confidence in Predouche, but he found only the patron, sitting in a melancholy mood in his establishment.
Porvireau, who as usual had just drunk his absinthe, wished only to give vent to his sorrow, and he related to the amazed student that for some days his client had disappeared.
The brilliant room and cafe were vacated; the drugglest had retired, and Pigache, the most faithful of his habitues, came no longer.

And Porvireau attributed this desertion to certain

sewhere. This agent, it was affirmed, had arranged so

Montmartre.

Pigache had his back towards him and did not

Pigache had his back towards him and did not see him, but Binos recognized him from afar.

"Who the devil is he talking with there?" asked the stdent, looking at the men standing before the druggist. For an old merchant, he had mean acquaintances.

These men were poorly dressed, and they no doubt felt their social inferiority, for they remained standing, and Pigache, seated on the municipal bench, seemed to be giving them their orders.

municipal bench, seemed to be giving them their orders.

Binos, who was not intimidated for so little, came forward without troubling himself to know if he would disturb the good man by interrupting the conversation, and he soon observed that the two men opposite him were watching his movements.

They no doubt notified Pigache that a gentleman was approaching, for the respectable old man turned his head and immediately recognized Binos, whom he favored with an engaging smile.

Binos tried to scream at the old man and found he could hear very well, as he said he could in dry weather. To Binos' surprise, the old man told him that by the movements of the lips he had understood what he and Predouche had been talking about. Pigache offered to go with him to seek the woman who had carried away Ria, and they went first to find Freneuse.

They found him alighting with the notary. The orange woman just then came along, and Binos did not understand what she had to do with the case.

did not understand what she had to do with the case,

That day the inhabitants of the Rue de la Sourdiere, who loitered on their doorsteps, had a spectacle to which they were not accustomed. Two hacks stood in file before the houses, from which four men and a stout woman alighted and immediately divided into three groups. At the same moment, two other men left the second carriage and walked slowly to the St. Honore market.

The woman entered the Rue de la Sourdiere. Ten steps behind her walked a little old man.

A little in the rear came two tall fellows, rather ill-looking, who walked along with measured steps.

The fiith travelier of the first conveyance took the same road as the two who had turned toward the market.

The latter was dressed in black and wore a white cravat, like an undertaker.

The latter was dressed in black and wore a white cravat, like an undertaker.

All these people, who did not seem to know each other, were part of the expedition, as an observer would have at once divined.

The woman and little old man entered the court before a rather fine house, and, as they asked for the same person, the porter made them the same answer.

"On the first story, the door on the left. But I do not know as madame receives; she is going on a jouncey."

They mounted the stars together without exchauging a word.

chauging a word.

When they reached the landing it was quite another thing.

"You understand what you have to say, don't "You understand what you have to say, don't you?" asked the old man, lowering his voice. "You are the sister of my housekeeper. I am deaf, and I have done everything to cure myself. You have spoken to me of Mme. Stella, who gives consultations on all maladies, and you are taking me to her for her to prescribe a treatment."

"I understand, I understand," answered the stout woman.

"And when you have told me, you will let me talk."

"He is a creature who frequents the Grand Bock, and he comes here to be treated for deafm ss."
"Send him off quietly; because I do not wish to leave the girl alone. She talks of leaving this evening, and to caim her I have been obliged to promise that we should go to her sister's tomb."
Picache was ready to bow to the hady.
"Magame is the wife of the friend who has begged me to keep his office," cried Predouche.
"My compliments to your friend," said the good man, bowing to the ground.
"That is well, that is well; sit down and tell me your story."
Picache then told him that the police were seeking for the murderer of Blanca.
Picache did not answer the questions of Predouche correctly, and they talked freely of being suspected and of the necessity of leaving with Ria.

They said that Ria must visit her sister's grave They said that Ria must visit her sister's grave They said that Ria must visit her sister's grave and that they would then depart. Turning to ligache, they said in a londer volce:
"Excuse me, Pigache; madame was just telling ne about the event in the onnibus. I don't beleve there is anything in at. Will you wait for ne at the Grant Bock. I will be there in an our." "With great pleasure," answered the eaf man. "You are like me, you do not for sake our irlends in trouble. I will return to morrow to consult with my neighbor, Mme. Stella," and he ook his leave.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Stella's back soon came. The was always ready of go out, having but one costume she lost no ime in cressing, and she was ready to take that verning's train without being begged to do so. She feared meeting Paul Freneuse. Stella, who had many other fears, walked on the down they reached the porte cochere and take a rapid glance along both sides of the street. She saw nothing suspicious. The hack stood long the sidewark.

gethe sidewalk, he was in a hurry, and thought only of getting in the Carriage.
You do not wish to be seen, do you, my dear ild?" she asked. 'You know that I do not," murmured the little

"The precaution I take is indispensable, for we shall be forced to pass through the painter's quarters. There is no other way to go to Sophie's What matters that? I am well concealed, and "What matters that? I am well concealed, and besides, no one thinks of me up there." Stella had strong reasons for thinking the con-rary, but she kept them to herself, and the jour-ley was silent.

Kla was depressed, and let herself be led along

Ria was depressed, and let herself be led along like a prisoner driven to the place of punishment. Her guide dia not attempt to draw her from the torpor which saved her from answering questions. She said: "All goes well. Mme. Corni is notified of our visit; she must have gone down into the alley, and we shall be at her house only five minutes. In the cemetery we should be unfortunate if we met acquaintances. This evening, at 8 o'clock, we shall be rolling toward Marsellies."

The hack went like the wind, and Stella congratilated herself. She shad sheltered herself so well from passers-by that she did not perceive that the coachman was not going in the right direction. She knocked on the window panes to apprise him of his error, but he did not answer. He must be as deaf as Father Pigache, for he did not stop until he reached the Place Pigalle.

Stella, stupefied and amazed, lost all control and suddenly lowered one of the windows in order to pull hold of the coat of the coachman who was playing her this trick.

But on the sidewalk she saw groups of neonle

playing her this trick.

But on the sidewalk she saw groups of people who seemed to be waiting for the carriage as it stopped, and she understood all, for she recog-

Then her first thought was to try to escape. She opened the carriage-door, sprang out and fell into the arms of the man in the blouse, who jumped down from his box expressly to receive her.

She tred to escape from him, but he lifted her up as if she had been a feather; he carried her into the vestibule of the namter's house, and placed her in the porter's lodge, which was occupied by two officers. It was done so quickly that she hardly had time to cry out, and the people passing thought a woman had fainted.

Ria, absorbed in her reveries, had seen nothing, but almost at the same moment the other portiere opened, and Paul Freneuse appeared.

"Ah," she murmured, springing back, "that woman has deceived me. . It was to your house she was taking me. . Let me go."

"That woman," cried Freneuse, "killed your sister, and she would have killed you as she killed Blanca, if we had not succeeded in drawing you from her clutches. I cannot explain it to you here. Binos will take you to the studio, and I will join you in an instant. I must first confound that wretch."

"To the studio, never," said Ria in a stifled voice.

"Why what have I done to you?"

wolce.
"Why, what have I done to you?"
"Good, I guess," cried Binos, who had approached, "she is afraid of meeting Mile. Paulet. Weil, little one, I promise you that the blonde shall never put her feet here, and that if her respectable father should present himself I should show him the door. Ask Freneuse," and his eyes said so plainly that he was in earnest that Ria, pale and trembling, took the hand that Binos offered to help her alight and let herself be led into the house.

use.
"It hes between us two, Mme. Predouche," said Freneuse, between his teeth.
"Ah!" cried the orange vender; "let her try to maintain before me that she was not in the omni-"Oh! she will no longer dare to deny," said the otary. "But will any one take her accomplice?"
"He must be already boxed up," cried the man seroned on the box. "The one who had him acked up will be here in ten minutes. How did

"Wonderfully well. The idea of disguising you parable."

The real coachman made a droll face when he

The real coachman made a droll face when he ordered them to change coats with us. But the sorceress was caught in her own snare. Freneuse and Virginie Pilon left M. Drugeon to sing the praises of the pretended Pigache, who was only a superior officer of the surety police, and ran to the box where Stella was kept on view.

She looked like a wild beast caught in the cage, and when she saw the two witnesses appear an angry flush appeared in her eyes, but she did not stir, and she disdained to answer the questions of Freneuse, who soon wearied of questioning her. Stella felt she was lost. The pretended deaf man had heard her conversation with his partner, and he knew what to think of their culpability. "Where is the pin which served you to kill Bianca Astrodi?" he asked without any preamble. "You must have it about you, and if you do not give it up, madame, the man who sat side of you in the omnibus will have to search you."

"It is useless," said the creature in a rough yolce. "I will give it to you. Here it is."

She had kept it concealed in her glove since they had dragged her into the concelerge's box. She then quickly closed her hand, and fell back. "She is sparing the court much business." said. "She is sparing the court much business." said. "She is sparing the court much business." said. "She is sparing the court much business." said.

he point had penetrated the hesh of her whist-dianca was avenged.

"She is sparing the court much business," said Pigache philosophically, while the sergeants astened to raise the dead. "I bet that that com-non fellow Predouche will not have the courage to to like her. It is true he has chances to get out rom it. Now it will be difficult to prove the com-

from it. Now it will be difficult to prove the compileity."

"I shall keep the pin. For lack of this proof the jury will never condemn him."

He picked it up from the floor and he wrapped to be a paper.

He picked it up from the floor and he wrapped it in a paper.

The orange vender ran off when she saw the sorceress fall, and at the entrance of the corridor she ran into Mr. Durgeon, who was talking to a person who was hardly expected.

In a hack driven by a real coachman, M. and Mile. Paulet alighted, and the notary, who was waiking on the sidewalk, had not been aflittle surprised to see them, for an hour before M. Paulet had refused to give him the address of the business agent, and they parted very coldly.

Now, Paulet knew that Freuense was acting in concert with Drugeon. What had he been doing, however, in the painter's studio?

"I know the name," he cried, alighting from the carriage, "it is Blanchelaine, and he lives"—

"In the Rue de la Sourariere. You teach me nothing," interrupted the notary. "He is arrested,"

"Arrested, ah! It was true, then, he has solled his hand in crime. You are a witness that I brought his address to M. Freneuse as soon as I

his hand in crime. You are a witness that I brought his address to M. Freneuse as soon as I had it. You had not left ten minutes when I found at among my papers."

M. Paulet was not reassured at all, for he thought of the letters and the engagement signed by him, which must have been taken from Blanchelaine. He had taken his precantions not to buspected of having ordered the murder, and in

coming to see Freneuse, he brought his daughter o make the excuse of a visit.

"Come up, father," said Marguerite, more beautiful and naughty than ever. "M. Freneuse will explain what is going on."

"I warn you that he is not alone," murmurs M.

"An, well, all the more reason," she replied; "he shall be perfectly informed."

She had divined that the Italian girl was there, and she was not a person to draw back, so M. Paulet followed her.

"Do not look in the porter's lodge," cried Virginia Rillon. ginia Rilon.
They avoided it. The father was as eager as

"How done everything to cure myself. You have spoken to me of Mine. Stella, who gives consultations on all maladies, and you are taking me to her for her to prescribe a treatment."

"I understand, I understand," answered the stont woman.

"And when you have told me, you will let me talk.

"That suits me, for I should not know what to say."

"Here is the door," resumed the man, showing the plate on which shone the name of Mile. Lenormand's name. "Ring, my good woman."

He discovered the inscription opposite and murmured: "Good. There is a business agent here. It is the partner, I would wager, and I have an idea that I should make a double stroke."

M. Predouche opened the door, and stated that Mme. Stella was not at home.

Pigache explained that he wished a remedy for his deafness.

Predouche looked suspicious. He said that this was the house of a friend, who was out just then. Pigache bid the orange woman leave and wait for him further on.

"Come in," said Predouche. When she left Predouche bolted the door and led Pigache into his study, where was a woman Freneuse would have recognized as the one he met at the theatre. She frowned whea site saw him and Predouche said to her in a low volce:

"Do not disturb yourself; if I find he is a spy he will not leave here aive." He looked meanwhile at Pigache, whose face was smilling and sily, as usual.

"Well, it is all right," resumed the so-cailed Elanchelaine. "I am sure he is deaf, and we can be affected free some or here."

"But who is the man and what does he come here for?"

"Do not disturb yourself; if I find he is a spy he will not leave here aive." He looked meanwhile at the place is the wore not here."

"Well, it is all right," resumed the so-cailed Elanchelaine. "I am sure he is deaf, and we can million incre, but has a synther at this worth half a man which here is deaf, and we can million incre, but has no subtors. Everything is known in Paris, and the crime in the omnibus did here for?"

A BRIDE'S SEND OFF.

Cost of Equipping a Young Lady for Marriage.

Figures That Will Make Fathers Cast Up Their Bank Accounts.

Details of the Trousseau and the Expense of the Item;

[New York Mail and Express.]

"Getting ready to be married" is, perhaps, the most fascinating employment of womanhood. The bride's trousseau is concededly the most imtime, or ought to, and even where the prospect is rides are divided into three distinct classes: who must be moderately economical, and those restricted to the essentials of a bridal outfit in ordinarily well-to-do and respectable society. The trousseau of a young usually is, a thing of bewildering expensiveness. The father of the family is made to feel that the occasion calls for the display of un-wonted and excessive liberality. An easy and

A Modest Estimate.

But now young women have to be content with rousseaux of a different sort from that of Miss Jerome and Miss Astor, and can be quite as happy without unbridled magnificence. Indeed, when wedding outfits have a certain personal charmthe chic of taste, convenience and ingenuity—
which ought to make them doubly precious. The
sort of modest estimates in which most young
women can have a personal and possible interest
is the best basis on which to proceed in trying to
find out what it costs a young woman to get married. A check for \$1100 from a dutiful father will
be appeared year, handscopely and comried. A check for \$1100 from a dutiful father will fix out his daughter very handsonely and completely, and the odd \$100 can be knocked off without serious complications. This would furnish a moderately luxurious trousseau, suitable for a church wedding and reception, and including all the necessaries to a woman of good social position in receipt of the hospitalities naturally shown a bride. The wedding dress, the most sacred vestment of all, would be of first importance. A handsome white silk or satin garment, trimmed with oriental lace, elegantly made, could be procured for \$100. Duchess lace could be substituted for oriental to an extra \$50. A suitable veil, gloves, white satin boots, etc., would probably cost \$50. The last, however, could be brought within \$25.

When the weading dress had been disposed of, two more costumes would demand attention-one for travelling and another for calling. Both could e procured for \$150, and each would cost about 875. Nothing is fitter for travel than a tailormade suit of ladies' cloth, or some similar material. The dress pattern of eight yards, double width, at \$2.25, would cost \$18, and this would give the very best material. There are tailors and tailors, but an elegant and well-unade tailor suit can be made for exactly \$38.33, including buttons, trimmings, linings, thread, etc. Lining of silk instead of farmer's satin will cost \$5 more, and the garment may be finished in a way to bring the cost up to \$75. But first-class tailors for women are charging less than formerly, and furnishing trimmings at cost price. The \$38.33 were the figures of an itemized bill recently rendered by a Brooklyn tailor to a lady about to be married. The same artist made her calling costume for \$28.37. It was of pearl silk and brocade velvet consists to be worn with or without the de-\$28 37. It was of pearl silk and brocade velvet to natch, to be worn with or without the detachable train. Its whole cost was \$72 85. This same lady had hats to match the first and a bonnet the second, and boots and gloves for both. The travelling hat of soft brown felt, ornamented by a golden brown bird, cost \$14, a bonnet of pearl-gray satin and ostrich blumes cost \$18 50, two pairs of boots were made to order for \$16, and her costumes were completed with gloves for \$5.

A black silk suit is desirable for calling or house-wear. It can be made for \$65, with a very

A black silk suit is desirable for calling or house-wear. It can be made for \$65, with a very fine quality of silk. No bride need be reminded of her need of a morning-gown. Beautiful gowns can be devised of delicate shades of surah silk, pale pink, baby blue and heliotrope being the most desirable shades. They should be made with a long Watteau train and the front one mass of lace. They cost from \$25 etto \$50, or even more. Soft cashmeres with fronts of shirred silk in harmonizing shades of less expensive and more serviceable. shades of less expensive and more serviceable. One can be beautifully executed for \$18. Perhaps it would be well to have two such gowns, if possible. One more house dress of cashmere and silk or velvet could be made at home for \$30, and would prove most useful, and with this the list of dresses might end.

Also Pretty Things to Have.

But wraps and dresses, gloves, shoes and bonnets by no means constitute a wedding outfit.

There are hundreds of other minor but essential articles which every woman will at once supply. There are corsets, for instance, one of satin at \$15 and one of cotton at \$2. Half a dozen pairs silk There are corsets, for instance, one of sath at \$15 and one of cotton at \$2. Half a dozen pairs silk hose will cost from \$15 to \$30 and a dozen of cotton \$6. Mustin undergarments, ot best quality, handsomely embroidered and trimmed, may be procured for almost anything from \$20 up. In her underwear it is said the refinement is best shown in a woman, and very many well-bred girls had much rather stint themselves in their outer garmelits in order to get the softest cambries, the finest mislins and the cholcest embroideries in their undergarments. It is in the lingerie of her toilet that the French woman most prides herself, and it may be said that the pride is very justifiable. One hundred dollars will not be too much to be put down on this account. A woman's laces come under the same rule. The softest, finest webs are lixuries dearest to every elegant woman's heart, and though these may be had from \$10 to \$500, it is likely most girls will spend \$100 for laces if they can take the money out of something not so prized. Under flannels and two flannel skirts will cost about \$15 or \$20. For such parts of a wedding outfit as jewelry and toitet articles no estimate can be made, as they may cost the smallest or the largest amount. A fan and a shopping bag are essential, and so is a dressing-case, with the thousand and one little conveniences of travelling and toilet dear to a woman's heart. Fifty dollars would be a fair estimate, exclusive of the jewelry.

When She Does the Sewing.

of very many young women in respectable society, who expect to marry and maintain social relations, who expect to marry and maintain social relations, and have a full intention not to call on their husbands for dresses within the orthodox year. Such a woman at one stroke would sweep away a large item of expense by making a part of her garnents herself and getting the lest inade under the supervision and with the aid of a visiting dressmaker. The more opinient young woman did no sewing. Our present subject does nearly all of hers, and probably does it as capably, as enthusiastically. She will be married in her cight travelling sait, which need cost her only \$30 and be very pretty and becoming. If possible, however, she will have a silk costume—the chef d'œuvre of the wardrobe—and this will cost \$50. She will want a stout, serviceable street costume, at from \$20 to \$40, and a doak at \$50. She, too, will lake a morning dress, pretty and graceful, of silk and cashmere, costing only \$15, and her dress bonnet will cost but \$8, and her travelling hat \$5, for she bought the materials, stole the styles at a fall opening and made them trumphantly her eff. Thirty dollars will cover the cost of her muslin undergarments, and collars, cuffs and ruches will take the place of laces. She will content herself with three pair of gloves at \$150 a pair, one-half dozen control stockings, costing \$3, ohe-half dozen control handkerchiefs at \$5, and two pair of corsets at \$150 per pair. The flanners will cost her no more than \$8 and her tollet artiel \$5. When she has acquired a travelling bag at \$5 and waterproof rubbers and umbrella for \$6 more her outful is complete at a cost of about \$250. Yet many a sweet girl has been married on much less and been halpy and made her nu-band and friends immensely proud of her. Wonderful stories are told of what may be done with clev received who gave increal a creditable outful the bride who gave herself a creditable outful to and have a full intention not to call on their hus-

While the above estimates are very close and based on actual bills recently paid by the father of an expectant bride, they are at the same time

uch beyond the power and perhaps the ambition

suit may be made to last a year as a street dress. Nobody knows, too, what wonderful bargains may be picked up in the smaller articles, and those muslif undergarments may still be heavily cut into. Gloves need not cost \$4.50, nor bonnets \$13.

For the convenience of such as may be contem-plating matrimony, and also as a fund of reminisflumed skirts at \$3.

perhaps a touch of envy, the next will have a much more vital and personal interest for most

A WILD RIDE FOR LIFE'S SAKE. How a Man on the Santa Fe Trait Was Snatched as a Brand from the Burning.

[Rocky Mountain News.] "Some twenty four years ago," said an old ioneer, yesterday, "I was in the employ of the Overland Stage Company. Reports came in that the Sioux were on the war-path and had been seen in large numbers near the Santa Fe trail, the route pursued by our stages. I was stationed at

the time at Fort Dodge and had a general supervision of the stages and live stock. Feeling somewhat uneasy, as several coaches loaded with passengers and treasure were on the road, I selected one of the best horses in the stable and started west on the trail. The afternoon of the third day, upon reacating the top of a low sand dune, I saw at a distance of perhaps three miles at least a score of redskins filling over a small rocky bluff.

"Putting spurs to my animal I started on the dead rin, not having much fear but that I could escape. I had not proceeded many miles before a builet whistied past my ear. This was followed by a perfect voiley. At the same moment some cottonwoods several hundred vards to the right seemed suddenly to become perfectly alive with Sioux. Dashing forth with a wild whoop and mounted on fresh horse, while mine was considerably jaded, the distance was soon lessened nearly one-half. Spurring my animal to almost inconceivable efforts I soon had distanced all but three of the murderous gang, who were slowly gaining on me, keeping up an almost constant fire meanwhile. Turning in my saddle I fired at the nearnest foe, who rolled from his saddle and his body was hidden in the high grass, which here grew in wild prairie abundance. This caused a mmmentary pause on the part of the other two, but instantly, however, they were again in full cry.

"At this moment I for the first time became

"At this moment I for the first time became aware of a new danger. I had for some time detected the odor of smoke, and, looking up, saw the lurid reflection of a prairie fire reflected on the sky. The sun had gone down and the shadows were fast lengthening on the plain. Almost maddened with the terrors of my position, I urged my exhausted animal to the immost possible speed. exhausted animal to the utmost possible speed. Soon the hot breath of the flames seemed to lick

friends.
"It was months before I entirely recovered from

my terrible burns and the fearful shock my system had sustained from the combined horrors through which I had gone."

MOUNT ATHOS.

A Town Where No Birth or Marriage Ever "Haggion Oros," the holy mountain of all who profess the Greek faith, occupies a most com-manding position on the western shore of the Ægean Sea. Rising abruptly from the water to a height of 6200 feet, at the extremity of a long, height of 6200 feet, at the extremity of a long, narrow peninsula, it seems to be keeping watch and ward over the sea path to and from Salonica and the approach to the Dardanelles, nuch as Gibraitar does over the straits leading to the Mediterranean. The peninsula is about forty miles long and has an average breadth of six. It is connected with the great Chalcedodian Peninsula by a narrow neck of sand, through which the Persian monarch Xerxes cut a canal for vessels of light draught, vestiges of which yet remain. Beside "Haggion Oros" is Mount Athos. Even before the days of Christianity Mount Athos had its recineses, for the solenn grandeur of the great bare peak and the welf aspect of its surroundings are well calculated to harmonize with minds given up to wild and mystic thoughts. The new doctrines gave a great impulse to this desire to withdraw from the world, and in the course of time the whole peninsula came to be occupied by Greek monks, who, under the Byzantine emperors, enjoyed the privilege of governing themselves and their possessions without the interference of any secular control whatever. There was thus formed a sort of ecclesiastical autonomy that has endured to the present day. The only indication of Turkish authority in Mount Athos is the presence of a "caimakain," who, however, enjoys not the slightest power, his functions being limited to that of a mere observer. This official has two "zaptiels" (gendarmes) under his orders, but they are more to do honor to his position than to represent any force at his command, the community having its own police in the shape of a body of stout Albanian guards. The administration is carried on by a council of representatives, presided over by one of their number, who is termed "Proteros," or "the first mind of the council of the shape of the council of the shape of the members of the council in succession for a counter of the presentatives in the state. narrow peninsula, it seems to be keeping watch

Many of the principal cities of France sent working out to America to visit the Roston exhibition. Marsell es, among the number, voted 6000 francs to divide among three delegates. It now appears that the latter group, instead of embarking for America, stayed in Paris as a more preferable alternative than crossing the Atlantic and making excursions to Boston. One of the delegates, it is assured, is so charmed with the capital that he still remains within its boundaries.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a shaple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consimption, bronchitis, catarrh, ashma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous couplaints after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has fen it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated 13 this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charg., to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French of English, with

THE SEAL OF APPROVAL.

Millions Acknowledge the President-Elect.

Artillery and Oratory Declare Popular Satisfaction with the Result.

Mr. Vanderbilt Outdoes Gould --- His Letter to Governor Cleveland.

ALBANY, November 8 .- The Democrats and free Republicans fired 100 guns at noon today. Tonight 5000 people marched around the City Hall to insist that there shall be a fair count. Republican politicians had said the gathering would be disorderly and that the object was tumuit. On the contrary, it was one of the most earnest, representative and impressive meetings ever held in this place of vast assemblages. Ex-Judge Samuel Hand of the Court of Appeals presided and spoke. He was followed by ex-Judge Ames J. Parker of the Superior Court, Senator Matthew Hale, Hon. N. C. Monk and Colonel John R. Fellows of New York, who happened to be in the city. addresses were able, earnest, wise and firm, far above the average order of public addresses. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, that as Cieveland and Hendricks had confessedly been elected, they must be inaugurated and obeyed and respected accordingly. The spirit of the meeting was remarkable for its earnestness and resolution It was evident to all that a repetition of the fraud of 1876 would be resisted unto the death. There was no diminution in the number of congratulatory despatches received by President-elect Cleveland today. Colonel Lamont nd several attaches of the offices were constantly employed in opening and arranging the messages. At least 4000 of these have been re-ceived during the last two or three days, and they come from nearly every State in the Union. The Governor's mail is exceedingly large. The executive chamber was thronged with visitors all day, and many of them shook the president-elect by the hand. Among yesterday's callers were Congressman William Dorsheimer, ex-secretary of the treasury. Benjamin F. Bristow, ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, Richard V. Aux, Senator Michael Murphy and others. Brainard Gillam, one of the leading artists of Puck, also paid his respects to the governor. The following letter was received by the Governor today from William

H. Vanderbitt.

Hon. Grover Cieveland:

My Dear Sir.—I congratulate you and the people of the whole country ipon your election to the presidency of the United States. You owe your election. In my judgment, to the fact that the people believed you to be an honest man, and not to any particular efforts made by any faction of either the Democratic or Republican parties. Independent men, who care more for good government than for parties orimidviduals, have made you their choice because they were convinced that your administration would not be for the benefit of any political organization or favored persons, but for the interest of the whole. This is just the result which is most desired. We have reached a time when parties amount to little. The country is above all, and it wants an honest government by honest men. The belief that we will find it in you has led to your election. Yours very truly, it in you has led to your election. Yours very truly,
W. H. VANDERBILT.
New York, November 7, 1884.

New York, November 7, 1884.

Two Democratic rascals, with heavy bets on the Democratic candidates for treasurer and coroner, in Albany county, have stolen two election returns from the two districts of the twelfth ward in Albany, and by forgeries made a majority for their favorities. They have been arrested and are in iail. The occurrence of this frand, entirely the act of individuals in Albany, has been used to discredit Governor leveland and Daniel Maining, the Democratic leader, because it happened where they reside. Tomorrow, Mr. Manning's paper, the Argus, after telling the method of the fraud, while honly came to light today, will say:

"This makes out a prima facte case of apparent fraud, to say the least. If inquiry confirms the allegation and the case, let the guilty parties be indicted, convicted and given the severest sentence of the law just as soon as possible. Every honest man, be he Republican or Democrat, is down on frauds, whether for a president or for a county officer, a king or a constable, and the gangs of men who hang loose on both parties and who bring elections here and elsewhere in reproach by trauds on the ballot or on the returns are such enemies of the

ballot or on the returns are such enemies of the ight plying his vocation should be unished to the full extent of the law summarily punished to the full extent of the law. The business has got to stop. Those who llegally increase votes should themselves be made to legally increase the number of convicts at hard labor for the State, be they who they may. Whichever party carried this county is to have what it carried, just as whichever party carried the State and nation is to have all its rights and gains. Against frauds we are all Democrats and we are all Republicans. Houset Albanians will be twice as desirous to punish frauds on the home canvass as on any remoter canvass, for they touch the honor of the city. The treasurership and the coronership have been awarded by election. They should not be and shall not be tion. They should not be and shall not be awarded by fraud. Let right be done, and the guilty be punished." Democrats here keenly feel guilty be punished." Democrats here keenly feel the wrong and dishonor done to their cause by this imputent acr of two desperate gambiers, and the intention to inflict exemplary punishment on the rascals is universal.

PORTLANDERS AROUSED.

Listening to the Stirring Speeches by State of Maine Orators, Who Speak Out.

PORTLAND, November 8. The City Hall was packed this evening to ratify the election of Grover Cleveland. In front of the City Building was a large portrait of Cleveland, while the fatade was festooned with lanterns. John A. Gallagher called the meeting to order. General S. J. Anderson was presiding officer. General Anderson made the point that the Democrats will not submit to another fraud like that one of 1876. Hon. William L. Putnam took Blaine's Boston speech for a text and declared that in that ope speech Blaine showed his unfitness for the presidential office.

Hon. William Henry Clifford followed. He declared that the time had not yet come when a dishonest man could be elected president. The people had said it. They have rendered their verdict, and it was not in the power of Gould or Biaine or any other man to take away the result

Blaine or any other man to take away the result of that righteous vote.

General J. J. Lynch, colonel of the First Regiment, Maine Militia, followed Mr. Clifford. He said "the Republican party is showing itself in its true light. It is trying to steal the presidency; it cannot succeed. We are today free men, and not slaves of the Republican party. Had James G. Blaine been elected, you and I before many years would have had good cause to regret that we existed. We know our men. We say to these men, come on, we will meet you, man for man. (Great applause.) We tell these men if they try to cheat us, if they continue in their nefarious qual, we will not submit as we did in 1876. On the contrary, we will give up our lives by thousands, but we will preserve our country. We stand ready to maintain our rights, peaceful, if we can, but if not, then maintain them. That covers it all."

we can, but it not, then maintain them. That covers it all."

Hon, Nathan Cleaves was the next speaker. He quoted Cleveland's words, "I believe I have been elected president of the United States, and nothing but the grossest fraud will deprive me of the office, and I shall not permit that." There was a perfect storm of applause. Colonel L. D. M. Sweat said the Democratic party had elected Cleveland and Hendricks and would protect and defend them. Colonel A. W. Bradbury made the concluding remarks: "We have conquered," he said, "we have achieved a victory, and we mean to keep it." The audience cheered to the echo.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES UNITE

In Rochester to Secure the Results of the Election to Those Entitled to Them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 8 .- The attempt of the Blaine managers to unduly excite people by false and preposterous claims has aroused righteous indignation among both Democrats and Republicans in this city. In response to a call, a Republicans and Independents, assmbled in the headquarters of the united Democracy to take such action as would inform the Blaine managers that they were engaged in a desperate and dangerous game. Theodore Bacon, leader of the Independents in this county, was called to the the Independents in this county, was called to the chair. He delivered a calm, thoughtful address, deprecating everything which would incite the prejudices and passions of the people. He congratulated the Independents upon the part they had taken in this contest. The verdict of the people had been given, and they now proposed to see that judgment was entered accordingly. "To the assuring of this result," he said in conclusion, "through constitutional and legal measures we here pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." A number of other speeches were made, all of them conservative and moderate in tone. A committee was appointed to prepare an address, which was as follows: "Your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following as the sentiment of this meeting: The election of Cieveland and Hendricks is no longer in goubt. We congratulate ourselves and the people of these United States upon this result as being in the interest of good and honest government, We deprecate the partisan and inflammatory claims of the Republican leaders, made without a public disclosure of the facts upon which they are based, as un-American and dangerous. We demand that this money shall be made useful to the people. We say that albirs accumulation of gold which Mr. Biaine desires to continue should be lent among the people. We damand that this excessive taxation shall not be continue should be lent among the people. If don't believe a power should exist mot be overwhelmed, and that this excessive taxation shall not be continue should be lent among the people. If don't believe a power should exist mot be overwhelmed, and that this cast the people of the seeds of the second of the s

the decree of the sovereign people, as de-clared by the bailot, be fairly and honestly ascertained. We pledge ourselves to abide by and maintain that decree. That we cele-brate this great victory and triumph of our instibrate this great victory and triumph of our institutions by a public procession, in which all citizens who believe in a free ballot and an honest count are invited to participate as an expression of their acquiescence in the result, whether they contributed to that result or not."

A committee was also appointed to telegraph the sentiments of the meeting to Governor Cleveland. The following despatch has been sent to Albany:

New York and president-elect of the United States:

A great meeting of those in this city who, irrespective of party, supported your nomination, instruct the undersigned to represent to you their confidence in the dignity and purity of your administration, and their assurance that the declared will of the American people cannot be fraudulently subverted.

(Signed)

A. B. WOLPF.

J. W. WHITNEY,

EUGENE T. CURTIS,

J. N. BECKLEY,

ROBERT MATTHEWS,

THEODORE BACON.

During the meeting a committee of election was appointed to supervise the canvass of returns of

appointed to supervise the canvass of returns of this county by the board of supervisors next Tuesday. A committee of twenty-one prominent business men was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the grand demonstration here next Wednesday.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN Celebrate the Election of Cleveland-Ring-

ing Speeches by Carl Schurz, Samuel J.

Randall and Others. NEW YORK, November 8 .- Bombs were burst rockets were set off and colored fire blazed around the Academy of Music this evening. The business men of the city were glorifying the election of Grover Cleveland as president, and Thomas A. Hendricks as vice-president of these United States. The Academy was filled to its utmost capacity with representatives of the various trades and industries of the city. Wall street brokers and produce merchants, and dealers in coffee, and traders in petroleum and mining stocks, and operators in real estate and bankers and lawyers sat side by side and cheered with equal enthusiasm the sentiments expressed in the resolutions and in the addresses made during the evening. The interior of the Academy was profusely decorated with flags and banners, portraits of the president and vice-president-elect were displayed on the platform. The banners of the Wholesale Dry Goods Cleveland and Hendricks and the Insurance Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs were hung on one side of the stage, and the banners of the Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange and the Clan-na-Gael on the other. The stage was fringed with ferns and palms, and behind the reading desk sat 300 or 400 of the most prominent business men of the city. The music was furnished by the Twentysecond Regiment band, under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore. When Joseph J. O'Donohue made his appearance in one of the boxes, the vast audience arose and gave a deafening round of cheers. Then followed cheers for the Independent Repub licans, for Henry Ward Beecher, for A. P. Gorlicans, for Henry Ward Beecher, for A. P. Gorman and for Carl Schurz. Among those on the stage were J. P. Townsend, Jerome B. Wheeler, Algernon L. Sullivan, Carl Schurz, H. K. Thurber, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Stephen Burkhaiter, Charles G. Cornell, H. C. Bunner, G. H. Putnan, Charles R. Miller, Oswald Ottendorfer, D. C. Calvin and General John B. Gordon of Georgia. The meeting was called to order by J. P. Townsend of the Produce Exchange. He said: "We have been battling for honest government. The contest is over. Our efforts have been crowned with success. Our candidates have been elected (cheers), Grover Cieveland (cheers) for president (cheers) and Thomas A. Hendricks (cheers) for vice-president, (Cheers.) I have now the honor to introduce as the honor to introduce as

Chairman Hon. August Belmont.' (Cheers.) Enthusiastic cheers were given for Mr. Belmont, and, after the cheering had subsided, he made an address, speaking of the victory of the Democrats and congratulating the country on the promised new condition of things. Mr. Belmont, when he concluded, introduced Carl Schurz, who received a perfect ovation when he arose to speak. When the applause had subsided, he said: "MY FELLOW-CITIZENS-I am very tired, but I

When the applause had subsided, he said:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am very tired, but I am here to exchange congratulations as one of the Independent Republicans who felt it their duty to turn their backs upon the Republican candidate and support the candidate who exemplifies administrative reform. (Cheers.) We have had to meet the most perfect political machinery this country ever knew. We have met abuse, slander and the most unscrupuious use of money; we have met 100,000 government employees and their friends and relations and an almost superstitious belief that the United States government is the legitimate property of the party now in power, and that a battle against it would be akin to high treason. Had Biaine been elected I believe that not many months would he be in power before he would defy public opinion. (Cries of "True, true") One result of this election will be the establishment of honesty in the government and its administration. There, could be no better example of that virtue than President Cleveland. (Cheers, a decisive blow at corruption, and I predict that so long as you and I live a party will not again dare to nominate a candidate for the presidency whose hands are not clean. (Applause.) I say to the Republicans that we haveelected a man whose integrity and intelligence have made him a model executive officer, and he will carry these attributes to Washington. Mr. Jay Gould-(groans)—even admits that Cleveland has shown himself to be

A Patriot and an American

before a partisan, and I congratulate you that we shall, after the 4th of March next, have a president whose administration will be independent, conservative and fearless. (Applause.) The war is over. The last battle was fought nineteen years ago. over. The last battle was fought nineteen years ago.

We are today one great, loyal American people. I can't predict that President Cleveland will not make mistakes, but I can assure you that whatever may be done amiss, he will give us an administration of which we, as Republicans. Independent Republicans and Democrats, all can and will be proud. (Great applause.)

Samuel J. Randall was introduced. As he stepped forward he was greeted with an ovation, the audience rising and cheering for several moments. Scarcely had the applause subsided from that direction, when "Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah.

that direction, when "Hurrall, hurral, hurralco-l-u-m-b-l-a-Randall," broke forth from a box
on the right of the stage. The exspeaker appeared startled, then smiled and
bowed his acknowledgments. He then began:
"Fellow-citizens, when I received the invitation of
the committee to appear here tonight, I promptly
accepted, for I esteemed it the highest honor to
appear before the business men of the city of New
York. (Applause.) I realized that here I would
find the intellectual representatives of the
business interests of the United States, and I felt
that I would like to say a few words to this most
important body of feilow-citizens. I realize that
the victory achieved on Tuesday was in a large
degree the result of the efforts of the business men of the United States. (Applause.)
I know that for years there has
been a studied effort to incideate
the being among the business men of the country
that the advent of the Democratic party to power
was to be regarded as a monstrous evil and productive of ruin to the business interests of the
nation. (Laughter.) We are about to assume the
control of this government (cheers), and I desire
to say here now that there need be that direction, when "Hurrali, hurrali, hurrali— C-o-I-u-m-b-i-a—Randall," broke forth from a box

No Apprehension Whatever

as to the outcome of a Democratic administration. I am free to concede to the Republican party purity of motive and honesty of pur-(Applause.) This is a common country, and the Democratic party and the Independent Democratic party and the Independent Republicans have just as much at stake as the Republican officeholders at Washing, ton and their friends and relatives. (Applause.) We have by long experience acquired the capacity of administering the affairs of the government in purer ways than we have enjoyed at the hands of our routed opponents. We mean no assault upon any interest; we mean no unkind thrusts at the capitalists; we mean friendship to labor; we mean a sound financial policy, and we believe that the past life of Grover Cleveland (cheers) promises us these reforms when he shall have assumed the executive control of the government. (Great applause.) I have no fear but what he will be inaugurated. (Applause and cheers.) I believe that his condoct as governor of this great State of New York furnished us ample assurance that we may depend upon him to correct the abuses to which the nim to correct the abuses to which the national government is now subjected and remit it to the days of honesty and economy. We have excessive taxation. We demand that the surplus now hoarded up in the treasury shall be let loose excessive taxation. We demand that the surpids now hoarded up in the treasury shall be let loose and take its place in the channels of business, manufactures and commerce. (Great applause.) We demand that this money shall be made useful to the people. We say that this accumulation of gold which Mr. Blaine desires to continue should be lent among the people. We demand that this excessive taxation shall be vacated from the statutes so that the people shall not be overwhelmed, and that labor shall not be compelled to bear unjust burdens. (Applause.) I don't believe a power should exist which collects money from the people in excess of what is required for an economical administration of public affairs, and when Mr. Blaine suggested the scheme of a distribution of money among the States, I said 'No.' (Applause.) We have no right, and I say here tonight that I am unwilling that money shall be collected from the people for distribution back to the people. I don't believe in breaking down

The Rights of the States

We want these taxes reduced. We want it done in an intelligent and business-like manner. We desire no haphazard work. We say a redundant treasury invites plunder, and causes the Republicans to vote away money for objects unknown to the constitution of the country. (Applause.) We will bring back economy and reduce the government to the economical condition in which our forefathers sought to place it. I am reminded just at this point of Jefferson's assertion when he said that economy never depressed a nation, but corruption had been and would be the bitterest enemy to the prosperity of any country. (Applause.) To the business men I say, you need lear nothing from the accession to power of the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland means to fulfil the brophesies of the Independent Republicans who did so much toward securing his election. In this immediate time of excitement, I consider that our duty should make us determined that no wrong shall be done. I would be moderate in my expression, and yet I say that any attempt to deprive people of the fruits of the great victory will be resisted in every proper and legitimate way." (Great applause.)

Other speeches were made by Senator Gordon of Georgia, Frederick Coudert, Algernon S. Sullivan, Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia and Mayorelect Grace, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we the merchants and business men of the city of New York, while we may individually

eiect Grace, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we the merchants and business men of the city of New York, while we may individually have differing politicat preferences, are infinitely more concerned in seeing that the will of the people shall not be thwarted by trickery and corruption than in the ascendancy of either party, and do hereby congratulate the mercantile interests of our city that this eiection contest is now happily ended, and that the country is assured of peace, order and prosperity under the administration of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.

Resolved, That in congratulating the country upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, we do not regard this as a victory of the Democratic party over the Republican, but of the ascendancy of the independent will of the mation over party affiliation and the consecration of the emphatic verifict of the people of the principle that public office is a public trust.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the North as well as the people of the South upon the result of this election, in that it ends differences which a quarter of a century ago were settled by an arbitrament of arms, but have since been kept alive an utilized by political parties with a view to secure party ascendancy.

Resolved, That in the result of this election we

ascendance. That in the result of this election we recognize the breaking up, not only of the solid South, but also of the solid North, and that thereby is effected the happy union and complete harmony of the various sections of our country, so that hereafter our party lines shall not rest upon sectional hatred, so that at last we can proclaim that the war is ended, the notion is one.

Brooklyn's Business Men's Cleveland Clubs'

Programme for Monday Night. NEW YORK, November 8 .- The Brooklyn business men's Cleveland and Hendricks clubs will erenade Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Monday night. In an interview last evening, Mr. Beecher said ne was only disappointed that Mr. Cleveland's majority was not larger, as it would have been but for a corruption fund. He recarded Mr. Gould's telegram as a wise precaution, helpfing to allay excitement. The situation had been critical. He recretted that so many of his triends had differed with him politically, but felt that they would come around all right. Moral reform was the motive which animated him, and always would.

Three Thousand Hartford Democrats Out. HARTFORD, November 8 .- The celebration of the Democrats this afternoon, in honor of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, was a demonstration of gratitude and thanks. There were 3000 men in line, who represented the campaign clubs, the manurepresented the campaign clus, the manufacturing concerns and the trades generally. Some telling hits were made on Republican incluents of the campaign. One party carried a dummy on a stretcher, the "corpse" being labelled "James G. Blaine." One banner read, "We are the people, and don't you forget it." A conspicuous part of the procession was a company of 100 printers.

Although the men of some of the factories Although the men of some of the factories paraded in a body, the workingmen joined the procession here and there regardless of distinction so long as they made a display. Thousands of people congregated on the streets, and from nearly every house decorations of some kind were out. One hundred guns were fired on the Park and a Gatling gun was exercised in the procession.

Prominent business men, who have heretofore looked on and applanded "the boys," today took to the streets and helped swell the ranks. There were a great many carriages, and in most of these portraits of Cleveland were exhibited. Hundreds who did not take part in the procession have worn either a picture of Cleveland or a small tri-colored slip with the coming president's name on it.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8 .- The Democrats held an informal follification here tonight, several thousand men and boys marching around the thousand men and boys murching around the streets with torches, banners and other devices, blowing tin horns and yelling. The crowd was good-natured, and there was no trouble except a few knock-downs. Chairman Henderson of the State Democratic Committee has issued an address to the Democrats of Indiana asking them to meet there on next Tuesday and hold a grand jollifeation meeting, when they will be addressed by Mr. Hendricks, Senator McDonald and others.

Worcester Democrats Jubilant. WORCESTER, November 8 .- Today, by order o the Democratic City Committee, a salute of thirtyeight guns was fired on Salem square. About 1000 persons gathered, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A congratulatory despatch was sent to Governor Cleveland by Captain Harris, chairman of the city committee. While the firing was going on a Main street merchant posted a placard offering to bet \$25 to \$50 that Blaine would be elected. An enthusiastic Democrat immediately posted the money, and laid out \$1000 to be offered on the same terms. There were no other takers. eight guns was fired on Salem square. About

Lewiston Has a High Old Time. LEWISTON, Me., November 8.--Lewiston never witnessed anything like the enthusiastic ratification of Cleveland's election held here tonight. About 2000 men were in line. There was one company with tail hats painted red, and another carrying brooms. About 100 into body nat fishborns and made a terrific uproar. Democrats all along the line had their houses illuminated. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and there were ne collisions.

Many Hours of Democratic Enthusiasm. CHICAGO, November 8 .- Since noon today the town has been wild with Democratic enthusiasm. At that hour a salute of 100 guns, fired from the lake front, called upon the Democrats to assemble. Five thousand responded, and, after listening to congratulatory speeches, paraded in five divisions with canyas banners, calling upon all who glorified in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks to manifest their feelings by public demonstration. Tonight the Iroquois Club, County Democracy, Board of Trade Democracy and other associations, to a total of 25,000 men, paraded the streets and serenaded the Chicago Herald and Times. Live roosters, coffins and effigies enlivened the procession, and nearly every man in line had a plume of white Brazhlan grass waving in his hat. Forty thousand people were on the streets and the roar of appliause could be heard far away. At 10 p. m. cannon are booming in all quarters of the city. The Iroquois Club is obscuring the sky with freworks, scores of clubs are parading and the indications are that quiet will not be restored until daybreak. Five thousand responded, and, after listening to

Overflowing Meetings in St. Louis. ST. Louis, November 8 .- One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city assembled at the court house tonight to ratify the election of the court house tonight to ratify the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Michael McInnis, a prominent broker, presided at the main meeting, and during his remarks he said that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected and would be mangurated on the 4th of March. Speeches were made by Senator Vest, ex-Governor Phelps, Congressmanelect John M. Giover and others. Three overflowing meetings were addressed by prominent Democrats. A procession of between 10,000 and 15,000 Democrats was formed and paraded the streets carrying Cleveland and Hendricks banners and singing Cleveland songs. A salute of 100 guins was fired in honor of the Democratic candidates.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Fourteenth street, just west of Third avenue, and in front of Tammany Hall, was crowded with people when the first of the 100 guns was fired in honor of the election of Grover Cleveland by the Tammany society. The guns were ordered to be fired by Hon. John Kelly, in compliance with a request from the Democratic State Committee. In Tammany Hall, when the booming was commenced, were John Kelly, Commissioner Brennan and others.

Pittsfield Democrats Mean Business. PITTSFIELD, Mass., November 8 .- The Pittsfield Democrats are arranging a jubilee demonstration for Wednesday evening. The soliciting committee collected \$1000 in three hours this morning. It is intended to have a county demonstration, in which all the county clubs will take part. Preparations are being made for a fine display.

The Lee Democrats have a celebration tonight in honor of the victory. Many visitors are present from Pittsfield and other places.

Maryland's Moral and Other Support. Towson, Md., November 8.-The Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of this place met today and passed resolutions tendering to Clevela Hendricks their congratulations, and declaring that the clubs will not adjourn sine die untill Cleveland and Hendrick are inaugurated, and offering not only their moral, but physical, support, if need be.

Pleasant Booms for Officeholders. WASHINGTON, November 8 .- The Democrats

here fired 100 guns at noon, in honor of Cleve-

Continued from the First Page.

heans say that we shall hear some-thing drop next Tuesday that will startle the Democrats. They are absolutely cer-tain of victory and are backing their views with their cash today in small bets of \$10 to \$20 each. Mr. Blame's actions and utterances for tain of victory and are backing their views with their cash today in small bets of \$10 to \$20 each. Mr. Blaine's actions and utterances for the past twenty-four hours have reminded those who remember a few years of the talk made by the kepublicans of this State where they purchased several Democrats who were duly certified as members of the Legislature to absent themselves so that the Republicans might have a majority to seat certain Republicans who did not receive certificates of election. The surface indications are that some startling disclosures of bribery or attempt at it on the part of the Republicans in New York may be made. It is only upon the supposition of some knowledge of fatal defects in returns or some loophole through which they expect to cause enough votes to be thrown out to overcome Cleveland's plurality.

The Democrats, however, pay little attention to the vaporing of Blaine's supporters. They are preparing for a big celebration of their victory some day next week, but probably not until after the count of Tuesday. Today the Democratic Club of Augusta sent to Governor Cleveland and also to ex-Governor Rendricks the following:

"The Democratic Club of Augusta, Me., sends you congratulations upon the success of the Democratic

The Democratic Club of Augusta, Me., sends you ongratulations upon the success of the Democratic cleket. If means honest government, reform, reduction of taxation to the needs of an economical adminstration; it means honest elections by the unbought oters with the ballot box in the hands of the people, ustead of hired tools of an administration; it means eller to the people from unnecessary taxation, the evival of business and an end of sectional feeling and strife.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, President. (Signed.) WILLIAM R. SMITH, President. The Republican papers, especially the Kennebec Journal, in today's editions are very violent and incendiary in their editorials. A few such articles in various sections of the country would do great harm in the present state of excitement and feeling. In this city the most unblushing falsehoods are freely circulated by the leading men and with all appearance of their believing them. A sample case is one which has been going the rounds today to the effect that Jay Gould had telegraphed here that he was compelied to wire Cleveland his congratulations in order to save himself from ruin in Wall street and protect minself from presonal violence; another

pelied to whee Cleveland his congratulations in order to save himself from personal violence; another to the effect that errors had been discovered in Blame's rayor in New York to such an extent that it wound give Blaine the State by a handsome plurality, and hundreds more are industriously circulated. What the object is is a mystery.

There has been a great consultation at Blaine's today. This afterboon Tom Reed of Portland and Mr. Barker, collector of customs, Portland, came to Augusta and drove at once to Blaine's house. They stayed there until the Pullman train arrived, when they were joined by Orville Lambard and a stranger who has been at Blaine's today. Lambard was very nervous and refused to say where he was going. The same train which bore away these worthes brought Congressman Boutelle and ex-Governor Davis of Garcelon counting-out fame. These new arrivals had a consultation of a few minutes with the departing guests and then retired to Postmaster Manley's private office, where a conference with Blaine, was soon inaugurated by telephone. It is evident some scheme is on foot which will bear watching.

GOULD'S BUBBLES BURST.

Hon. Richard F. Merrick Exposes the Millionnaire's Motives in Supporting Blaine.

WASHINGTON, November 8 .- The Star quotes Hon. Richard F. Merrick as saying that the Associated Press had loanea itself to Jay Gould, and that its despatches from New York were unreliable and misleading. "Jay Gould is unloading some of his stocks. In anticipation of Biaine's election he had a scheme to sell the Western Union plant to the government; so he loaded up Union plant to the government; so he loaded up with Western Union stock. The Pacific railroads owe the government over \$100,000,000, and Mr. Gould expected to shun the payment of this enormous sum by the election of Blaine. No doubt he had assurances to that effect. Mr. Gould loaded up with Pacific railroad stock. The election of Cleveland was the death to these big financial schemes of Gould, and he has manipulated the returns, keeping the country in suspense while he unloaded his stock. Why, Pacific went down five points today in the face of the known fact that with Cleveland as president the money due the government must be paid." Mr. Merrick declared he had had no doubt of Cleveland's election since Tuesday night, and he expressed his diskust since Tuesday night, and he expressed his disgust at some weak-kneed Democrats who gave way before the "absurd claims" of the Republicaus.

SEEN BY FRENCH EYES. How the Republican Record is Understood

by the Paris Press. PARIS, November 8 .- The Republique Francals, in an editorial today, commenting on the delay in official reports being received announcing the result of the recent presidential election in the United States, says: "The Republicans will make desperate attempts to perpetuate a fraud imilar to that which they carried out s fully in the Tilden-Hayes election. The Republicans rely on a fraudulent return to hold them in office, while the Democrats will hold to an honest vote to place them in power.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED. Complexion of the Next House of Repre-

sentatives.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- The following table shows the complexion, politically, of the next House of Representatives:

Totals.... Fotal Democrats...... Fotal opposition.....

Democratic majority over all...... 53 A TIME OF CONGRATULATION. Senator Bayard Expresses His Views of the

WILMINGTON, Del., November 8.—Upon being assured today of Cleveland's election, Senator Bayard expressed himself concerning what he regards as an American crisis: "The thing that really impresses me the most at this time is the gards as an American crisis: "The thing that really impresses me the most at this time is the capacity of our republican form of government to right itself; that if the process of popular election can prove itself to be the safety valve for populadiscontent and sense of wrong, its vast superiority to the methods of force and blood with which the history of government elsewhere has been disfigured must justify the experiment established here 100 years ago, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the feeling of interest and excitement that has pervaded all classes of society during this canvass. The excitement has been so great that it would be impossible under any other form of government than ours to have had a peaceable solution of the difficulty. Being firmly convinced as I am that this election was a crisis for the American people and their government I am deeply impressed with the strength of the moral forces that have violicated themselves and prevailed. It is a time, therefore, of congratulation not only to those whose votes have prevailed, but to that large minority who have been overcome, because the victory has been gained without the employment of a single force abhorrent to the true principles of good government, and really in opposition to those forces that have insidiously grown to strength in an era of war and excitement, and have been overcome at a moment when their influences had become most dangerous to the safety and welfare of the republic. Independent of the individual agencies employed in the contest the new majority are logically bound to walk in the pathway of reform. Economies must be instituted, a purer and better political morality must be practised, and the great popular powers of government must be exercised in a broader spirit and less under the control and domination of selfish individual and class interests. In short, I think our countrymen of all parties, all classes and races may congratulate themselves that the ship of state has righted herself in the midst of a heavy sea, and th

house was packed. Governor Robert E. Pattisch was selected as chairman. Upon taking the chair he made a short but stirring speech, which provoked the wildest enthusiasm. He stated that he believed the bailots of a majority of the people had been cast for Grover Cleveland, and that being the case, he would be inaugurated, notwithstanding the machinations and intrigues of the other party. The elevation of the Democracy to power meant an era of reform, honest policy, a government of the people and for the people—not one of and for officeholders. It meant a wiping out of all sinecures and useless offices. Every mention of Cleveland's name provoked the wildest enthusiasm. Several others made speeches.



Shameful Treatment of a Famous Corpse-The Journal Dies a Lingering Death-Walker Blaine Cries "Frod."

THE TRANSPOSED TELEPHONE TALKER .-Oh, Central. I say, Central. CENTRAL OFFICE. -Here, here; here, here.

Have a little sense of propriety, I pray you. There's a funeral over in Park street. THE T. T. T .- I can't help it. St. John himself would get drunk if he had my spirits. By-the-by, I hear Lodge and Whipple wanted to keep the corpse a few more days, hoping that that eminent galvanic physician, Dr. Elkins, might be able to esuscitate it. But I am told the Board of Health sent around a burial permit this morning and peremptory orders for an immediate planting. I am shocked at the superstition exhibited by these grief-stricken gentlemen. By their course our air of victory has been laden all the week with the disagreeable odors of a detained carcass. What do they take Mr. Blaine for? Another Shaughran? Well, let the bereaved family have its way. I am too roaring happy to raise a row. I've been standing on my head ever since the Associated Press figured themselves out at the little end of the born.

CENTRAL OFFICE .- Don't be too sure of this thing. What does the Journal mean by telling us to await the final count?

THE T. T.-It's no affair of mine if the Journal prefers to die a lingering death. Oh, take down the chandelier and give a fellow room. I've been walking on my uppers for twenty-four years, and now I propose to stand on my upper for twenty-four hours.

Hi diddle dee. It is easy to see That the G. O. P. Has got the G. B.

Jim Blaine's boom is busted all to smash, Jim Blaine's boom is busted all to smash, Jim Blaine's boom is busted all to smash, And the figures keep moving up.

Jim Blaine, Jim Blaine, beware, beware, For we've got you sure, by the hair, by the hair, And you may attempt to break away if you only dare. No wiggling nor squealing will add to your bliss, The American people never shoot and miss, And you are hereby directed to quickly burn this.

Oh, I can't suppress my emotion. To think that smart Jim Blaine should play pins with stupid, inexperienced Grover Cleveland, and then scream out, "Boohoo, he cheated me."

I know a man, and his name is Grover, And when he wins, he wins all over.

Say, Central, give me Walker Blaine at Augusta, CENTRAL OFFICE.-Here he is, chewing the

nargin of yesterday's Tribune. THE T. T. T .- Hello, Walkey, old boy. I read that you purpose painting the universe red. If you don't know enough to drop when the people cry "Low bridge" you'll get hurt. pa would only let 56,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen take him into their confidence he might pull in his anchor. There's no use in his casting it to windward in a mudheap. The glorious sovereigns of America have resolved to not let him in on the ground floor. So have him go ahead with his book. We'll not re fuse a sick man, and promise to read it, even if it

WALKER .- Well, pa says there's "frod" in New York, and I believe him, though I must confess 1 think it deuced funny that Steve Elkins let the other fellows get a slice of anything of that sort. Pa isn't going to let loose right away, whatever happens.

THE T. T. T .- I agree with you, it's hard to get a hungry dog out of a meat house. By the way, Walk, ask your pa to send THE GLOBE advance sheets of the second volume. We see various channels in which we know we can be useful. We'll boom it for him. So long, Walky; kind regards to Miss Gail Vinegar.

THE STORY OF TWO TOILERS. Two Lonely Working-Women Combined and Made Themselves a Happy Home. [Detroit Times.] One is a dressmaker, the other a book-keeper,

the latter from a comfortable country home. For

a year she endured life in a boarding-house at \$4 a week for board and room. It was all she could afford to pay out of her salary of \$25 per month. It occurred to her that if she could associate a friendly dressmaker with her the two could have a larger room and possibly afford the expense of a fire in the long winter evenings, so that they could sew, read or chat undisturbed. The dressmaker consenting, the two set out to find a room suited to their means, and as they looked their project grew and finally resolved itself into two project grew and finally resolved itself into two rooms and a system of housekeeping on the smallest possible scale as an experiment. They scrimped on their summer hats and dresses and bought a second-hand parlor cook-stove and a few dishes, rented their rooms, very plainly furnished, in a cheap quarter and entered on their new life. They breakfasted together and separated for the day, the dressmaker returning after tea. The book-keeper comes home at noon, gets her simple dinner and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker dinner and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker comes in. Half an hour suffices to put their small domain in order, and the evening Is spent in reading, rest or recreation. Gradually their rooms have assumed a cosy, homelike aspect, the dressmaker has bought a sewing machine, the book-keeper a writing desk, their food is of the better quality at one-half the cost, and they are vastly happier in every way. It is two years since they entered into this useful and friendly partnership, and the book-keeper's heart is almost broken because her friend has a lover who is destined some day to break up the cosy home. She wickedly hopes that times wil be so hard that they cannot marry, or that Providence will send her a lover, or another nice girl to keep house with, as the least compensation for her loss.

MONTREAL, November 6 .- The mountain elevator, the building of which now only awaits the sanction of the council, will consist of a railroad running at an angle of 321/2° directly up the face of the mountain, from a short distance north of Bleury street, in the rear of the Golf Club House, to the new road at the top. The railway will be 600 feet in length and will reach an elevaof the republic. Independent of the individual agencies employed in the contest the new majority are logically bound to walk in the pathway of reform. Economies must be tostituted, a purer and better political morality must be practised, and the great popular powers of government must be exercised in a broader spirit and less under the control abd domination of selfish individual and class interests. In short, I think our countrymen of all parties, all classes and races may congratulate themselves that the ship of state has righted herself in the midst of a heavy sea, and that what has been accomplished is not to be narrowed to individual or party benefit, but will be found to be salutary and beneficial to the public health and general welfare."

Pennsylvania's Governor Champions Cleveland. The court of the election of Governor Cleveland. The court

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Danger from Catarrh

disease, catarrh, is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by its powerful purifying and vitalizing action upon the blood, speedily removes the cause, and thus effects a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. Those who suffer from its varied symptoms—uncomfortable flow from the nose, offensive breath, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, swelling of the soft parts of the throat, nervous pros

is not attended to in season. The disease frequently destroys the sense of smell, and often develops into bronchitis or pulmonary consumption. Undoubtedly many cases of consumption originate in catarrh Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh, and has even early stages.

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Catarrh is yielding, as Hood's Sarsaparilla is cleansing my blood, and the general tone of my system is improving." Frank Washburn, Rochester, N. Y.

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against this occurrence, a very strong endless chain being attached to the cars so that a break would be no serious accident, as the one car would balance the other. The fares proposed to be charged are 5 cents up and 3 cents down, or 8 cents for the round trip. There are five elevators of this kind in use at present at Niagara Falls and

Vankee Notions.

A "paint mine" has been discovered at Corinth, Me. Vermont wants a national soldiers' home.

The Old Colony railroad will build five new Nearly 2000 watches are made daily in New Waterbury gets a \$7000 fountain by Carrie Weiton's will.

Springfield wants to raise \$25,000 for a home for aged women.

Nathaniel H. Cole, 101 years old, voted at East Greenwich, R. I.

Vermont payed \$1085 the past year for killing A Vermont woman, 80 years old, is a petitioner for divorce.

A Middleboro servant girl kept her marriage a secret for two years.

Robbiuston, Me., has lost but two buildings by "Aunt Morocco," a Bristol, Vt., colored woman, has just died at 102 years. Barnum's baby elephant, 20 months old, is being weaned in Bridgeport.

A Marblehead man has a Maltese cat, 32 years old, deaf, and blind in one eye.

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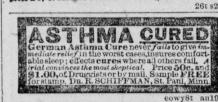


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Hypophosphite quinia, ½ drachm.

Gelsemin, 8 grains.

Ext. ignatia armarae [alcoholie], 2 grains.

Ext. leptandra, 2 scraples.

Ext. léptandra, 2 scréples.

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vigor.

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